

OF THE

Aen York Juvenile Asylum,

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE,

AND TO THE

COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK:

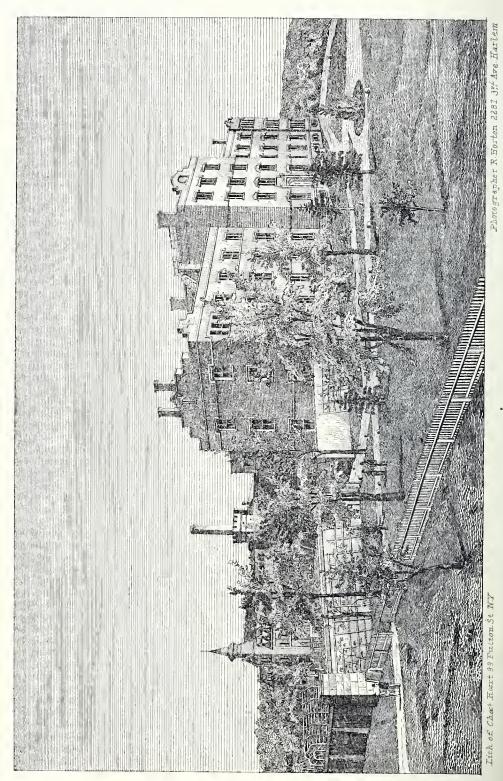
WM. S. DORR, BOOK AND JOB PRINTER, 21 COURTLANDT-ST.

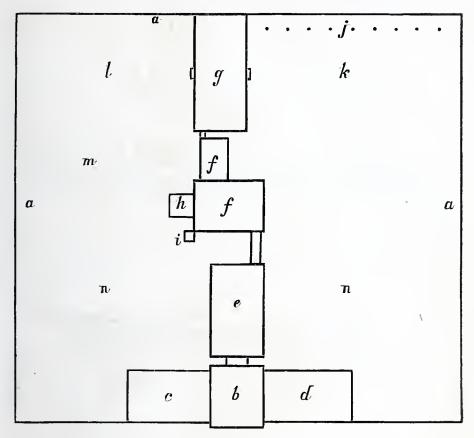
1872.



Digitized by the Internal Archive in 2017 with funding term.
This project is made possible by a grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services as administrator by the Pennsylvania Department of Education through the Office of Commonwealth Libraries.

https://archive.org/details/annualreportotne00newy_16





PLAN OF BUILDINGS.

a a a. Enclose wall of brick, 400 ft. rear, 385 ft. deep, and 8 ft. high. b. Center front building, 50x60, containing the Superintendent's and Officers' apartments and ward on 4th floor.

c. West wing 45x75 containing the girls' apartments in the basement

and on 1st floor, and boys' wards on 2nd and 3rd floors.

d. East wing 45x75, containing a cellar, basement, kitchen, store rooms and Reading room, and boys' wards on 1st 2nd and 3rd floors.

e. North wing 44x83 containing the Children's Dining room in basement, Chapel on 1st floor, Teachers' rooms on 2nd floor and Hospital on 3rd.

- f f. School building 40x66, and wing 26x35, containing a Cellar, a Laundry, Kitchen and Bakery on 1st floor, four School rooms on the 2nd floor, and four on the 3rd.
- g. Gymnasium building 42x108 containing a Cellar, a Bath room and a Gymnasium on 1st floor, Shoe shop, Tailor shop and Sewing room on 2nd floor and wards on 3rd floor.
 - h. Engine house 24x27, with three Boilers.

i. Engine chimney.

j. Shed in boys' yard 200 feet long and 14 wide.

k. Boys' Play ground, 1st Division.

l. " " 2nd

m. Girls' yard. n n. Flower beds, grass plats, shrubs and trees.



TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

New York Invenile Asylum,

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE,

AND TO THE

COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK:
WM. S. DORR, BOOK AND JOB PRINTER, 21 COURTLANDT-ST
1872.



Officers and Directors

OF THE

NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM,

FOR THE YEAR 1872.

PRESIDENT.

APOLLOS R. WETMORE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

PETER COOPER,

JOHN T. ADAMS.

SECRETARY.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN.

TREASURER.

THOMAS DENNY.

DIRECTORS,

WHOSE TERMS OF OFFICE EXPIRE, RESPECTIVELY, IN

JOHN T. ADAMS,
PETER COOPER,
RENSSELAER N HAVENS,
JOSEPH F. JOY,
JOHN E. JOHNSON,
EZRA M. KINGSLEY,
JOHN W. QUINCY,
HENRY TALMADGE,

THOMAS DENNY,
RICHARD P. DANA,
WILLIAM C. GILMAN.
F. W GEISSENHAINER,
JOHN F. TROW,
OLIVER E. WOOD.

CHARLES D. ADAMS, CHARLES A. BULKLEY, CLARKSON CROLIUS, EDMUND DWIGHT. LEANDER N. LOVELL, CHARLES PARTRIDGE,

DIRECTORS, ex officio.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor of the City of New York. JOHN COCHRANE, President of the Board of Aldermen. ISAAC BELL, President of the Board of Councilmen. JAMES BOWEN, President of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

STANDING COMMITTEES,

FOR THE YEAR 1872.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

EDMUND DWIGHT, Chairman. JOSEPH F. JOY, JOHN E. JOHNSON.

COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

JOSEPH H. COATES, Chairman. JOHN W. QUINCY. CHARLES PARTRIDGE,

COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES.

OLIVER E. WOOD, Chairman. JOHN W. QUINCY. CHARLES PARTRIDGE, C. A. BULKLEY.

COMMITTEE ON VISITING.

A. R. WETMORE, Chairman.

EDMUND DWIGHT, EDMUND DWIGHT,
CHARLES A. BULKLEY,
JOSEPH H. COATES,
RICHARD P. DANA,
CLARKSON CROLIUS, JOHN W. QUINCY,
THOMAS DENNY,
LEANDER N. LOVELL,
CHARLES PARTRIDGE,
JOHN T. ADAMS, T. W. DWIGHT, THOMAS DENNY, JR.

OLIVER E. WOOD JOHN F. TROW.

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS, INDENTURES AND DISCHARGES.

EZRA M. KINGSLEY, Chairman.

RENSSELAER N. HAVENS, JOSEPH F. JOY,

JOHN E. JOHNSON, WILLIAM C. GILMAN, JOHN T. ADAMS, F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr., HENRY TALMADGE, CHARLES D. ADAMS.

N. Y. JUVENILE ASYLUM,

176th Street and 10th Avenue.

OFFICE AND HOUSE OF RECEPTION, 61 West 13th Street.

WESTERN AGENCY, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. (P. O. Box, 663.)

OFFICERS:

ELISHA M. CARPENTER, Superintendent.

Assistant Officers at the Asylum.

GEORGE E. DUNLAP,	Principal of School.
WM. FROTHINGHAM, M. D.,	- Physician.
Miss H. J. KIDDER,	Music Teacher.
" N. M. CHASE,	- Organist and Teacher.
" M. B. KIDDER,	- **
" T. A. CARPENTER, -	- 46
" C. E. WARREN,	- "
" J. S. HARRISON, -	• "
" S. O. PAGE,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
" M. D. STUART,	64
" H. N. WHITE,	44
Mrs. N. J. DUNLAP,	Matron of Cul. Department.
Miss L. CARPENTER,	" " Girls "
Mrs. E. T. RICE,	" " Tailor Shop.
Miss LIZZIE HARPER,	" " Sewing Room.
Miss M. E. MADDEN,	" " Mending Room.
W. H. RICE,	Shoemaker & Band Teacher.
H. E. THOMAS,	Engineer.
JOHN WILSON,	Assistant "
CHARLES GATZ,	Baker.
S. G. COON,	Carpenter.
F. C. WHITE,	Officer of Boys' Yard, 1st Div.
J. H. JAMES,	" to " and "
D. W. HITCHCOCK,	" " Wards.
CHARLES KAISER, -	- Expressmar.
ROBERT IRWIN, -	Gardener.

OFFICERS AT THE HOUSE OF RECEPTION.

E. D. CARPENTER, Superintendent.

T. E. MUNSON, -	-	-		-	-	City Visitin	g Agent.
P. P. PHELPS, -	-		-	•	-	Boys	s' Officer.
J. W. STEVENS,	۰		-				Clerk.
Miss JESSIE F. RANSO	М,	-			-	Principal	Teacher.
Mrs. A. C. MUNSON,		*	-	A	ssistant	4.6	"
Mrs. J. A. PHELPS,	-	-	-		-	Sewing Dep	partment.
Mrs ANNA BOYCE,	-	•	-		-	- Hosi	oital Nurse.
STEPHEN JOHNS,		-			.]	Detailed Polic	e Officer.
C. P. TUCKER, M. D. GEO. H. HUMPHREYS,	м. р.	} -		-	-	Attending :	Physicians

Western Agency.

EBENEZER WRIGHT, Western Agent.

REPORT.

To the Honorable the Legislatures of the States of New York and Illinois; and to the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New York.

The Board of Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum, beg leave, pursuant to the requirements of their Charter, to submit their 20th Annual Report, being for the year 1871.

By the Act to which we owe our corporate existence, certain duties devolve upon the Directors, to which we beg respectfully to invite the attention of the Legislature of our own State, and that of the State of Illinois, as well as that of the discriminating and philanthropic men who have not wearied nor slackened in their contributions to our treasury during our twenty years' labors. These duties are so various growing out of our varied relations, that, to a proper estimate of them and of the Institution we are striving properly to administer, it is essential to inquire what these relations are, in order properly to understand their corresponding duties.

It is obvious that to the State we are, in the first instance, responsible for the right and intelligent discharge of the requirements of our charter. These consist, comprehensively, in the establishment of an Institution for the support of the children entrusted to us under its 2nd section, and "to afford them the means of moral, intellectual and industrial education." The machinery by which these ends are to be attained, and its working during the past year, are very fully and in-

telligently set forth in the Reports of the General Superintendent and his several Assistants.

As now organized, the Institution embraces, for its

FIRST DEPARTMENT,

the House of Reception, for the retention of the children during the twenty days within which Magistrates—pursuant to the provisions of the 12th section of the Amended Charter—have the right to review their commitments, and to discharge the subjects of them.

The House of Reception is arranged and administered simply as an intermediate Institution. All is done for its inmates that can be, under the circumstances and for the limited time, that they remain. First of all, their physical wellbeing receives every needful attention. The bathing rooms, the wardrobe, the beds, the play rooms, the dining hall and the meals, the school-rooms and the hospital, as each contributes in its place, to the comfort and social education of the children, are all appropriately furnished and employed. The instruction and drill of the school are, unavoidably, of a rudimentary and incomplete character. As the children are either discharged to friends or transferred to the Asylum, within a very few days after their reception, no opportunity exists for their classification and systematic instruction. But the endeavor is sedulously made to bring them at once under proper disciplinary influences, and to induce them to right habits in their duties to themselves, to each other, to their teachers and to God.

The House of Reception is the Business office of the Institution. All its external relations—as with the parents and friends of the children, with the Courts and Police, with other Reformatories, with the Western Agency, &c.—are here attended to. Here the personal records of all the children entering its doors as inmates, are kept; these records some-

times proving of the highest value in their social relations and property interests.

To the due regulation and efficient administration of the affairs of the House, the Directors therefore aim to give a constant and intelligent oversight.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

The Asylum proper. This we regard in the light of a Training School.

Here we may explain, that we utterly repudiate the idea of our Institution being in any sense, a Juvenile Prison, Penitentiary, or House of Refuge. These latter Institutions are well distinguished by the ages of their inmates and the causes of their confinement; by their modes of physical restraint; their night cells; their enforced employment at productive labor, &c. In all these there is a radical unlikeness to our Institution.

The children that are entrusted to us are at the most susceptible period of life. They are in the formative age, when habits, good or bad, are acquired; when the seeds of future character are sown; when their destiny, for time if not for eternity, may be fixed.

Their education, physical, moral and intellectual, having been neglected; or, if not neglected, having been thwarted in its legitimate aims and influences, by evil companionship, it becomes necessary to eradicate the bad habits they may thus have contracted, and to teach them a better way. But in all this we do not regard them as criminals, nor treat them as such. This excludes entirely the Prison idea, and preserves to them the life-long consciousness of a childhood which, though possibly wayward through ignorance and misguidance, has not been tainted with willful crime, nor been branded with the name of felon.

This then is our aim in the management of the family of

children entrusted to our training. We have now to form in them right habits in all the essentials of a pure and well regulated manhood. They are to be taught practically, the duty and the benefit of personal cleanliness. They must be drilled into systematic habits of life in eating, sleeping, play, study, work and worship. Their minds are to be stored with such truths and facts as constitute the foundation of a proper intellectual education.

Our conveniences and appliances for the efficient discharge of the duties we have thus assumed, and the manner of their use, are set forth in lucid detail in the Reports of the Superintendent and his Assistants, which we append.

THE THIRD DEPARTMENT

of our Institution embraces the arrangements by which we dispose of our children, and the subsequent care we take of them.

Briefly then, we accept in a certain sense, the somewhat lauded and plausible theory of some writers, that the Family is the natural place for the training of children. But we go further than these writers. They speak in a vague and indeterminate manner, of the "Christian Family"; this family, meanwhile, being strangers to the child, and no otherwise bound to it, than as the child is bound to the family: that is to say, by a sort of mechanical affinity, which by the simple process of placing him under the same roof, supercedes Indenture on the one part, and Consanguinity on the other. No doubt, the natural family is the true place for the training of its own juvenile members. So when we can reconcile the parent to the child, and bring the child to a loving submission to parental requirements, we feel that we have done better for both, than to entrust to strangers the performance of parental duties. But when circumstances indicate the necessity of seeking other protectors for the child, then should the wise and humane provisions of the law, sanctioned by centuries, bind each to the other, making protection and services obligatory and reciprocal.

Our system of discharges is two-fold: first to parents on their application, when we think that the end of the detention, training and education of the child has been so far attained as that he may, with propriety, be returned to the parental roof. For this purpose, the Committee on Admissions, Indentures and Discharges continue to hold weekly meetings for interviews with parents applying for their children. But many years' experience has convinced us that the reformation of wayward children is sometimes like the morning dew, quickly passing away; and that to confirm and perpetuate the incipient change in their characters, they need, like many adult sinners, line upon line and precept upon precept, as well as the consciousness that there is an ever-wakeful eye watching their new careers. For this purpose we employ an Agent, whose duty it is to visit both parents and children at their homes, and by kind advice and assistance, endeavor to strengthen and confirm the good resolutions of the latter, whilst the former are encouraged to bear and forbear, and by a firm and conciliatory course to secure the loving obedience of the children. For we sometimes find that parents need to be taught, as well as children. How successfully this work has been prosecuted is shown in the Report of the Agent,—And here we may remark, that the general habits and systematic course of life acquired by the children in the Asylum are, not infrequently, carried with them to their homes; effecting an entire change in the habits of their families, and sometimes the reformation of their parents from vicious practises.

The other branch of our Discharge system consists in the indenturing of the children, with the consent of their parents or guardians. We see no reason, as the result of our own experience, and of knowledge derived from unavoidable observation of the working of other institutions in common

fields of labor at the West, to change the views we have long entertained (and which are fully set forth in our previous Reports, but more fully in the Eighteenth,) as to the wisdom of first preparing the children whom we place in Western Homes for their new abodes, and then of throwing around them the safeguard of an Indenture, and of a constant oversight by our own Agent.

An adjunct to the Third Department of our Institution, embraces the Agency at Chicago, by which the work of indenturing children at the West is conducted. This work is confined to the State of Illinois, where our Indentures are recognized by law, and where the character of our work is established in the estimation of its people, by their experience for over fifteen years with both our children and our agents. Thus concentrating our labors territorially, we are enabled to ensure to the children the care which they have a right to claim of us, in the changes inevitably occurring in the families of their employers, as well as in their own ailments and trials; to their employers a resort, always accessible to them, for their relief in the possible event of the misconduct of the children; to parents, a warrant that their confidence in our eare and guardianship of their children has not been misplaced; and to the authorities of the State of Illinois, the assurance that we are not introducing into the private life of their people, a moral infection to corrupt their own children and youth, whilst relieving ourselves of the pestiferous element.

We respectfully invite the attention of the Legislature of Illinois, to the Report of our Agency at Chicago, hereto appended.

In Conclusion,

one or two explanatory remarks will not be inappropriate.

1. The establishment of our shoe shop does not indicate any change in the views we have heretofore entertained on the subject of labor by children of tender years, in training schools or reformatories. The system to which we object is that of productive labor in the commercial sense, to wit, the manufacturing of crude or raw materials into forms for general consumption and sale. As applied to Prisons and Houses of Refuge, this involves the idea of profit as a definite end; therefore it is compulsory, the end being reached by the exercise of an enforced economy of time and toil that supercedes all merely educational motives. So also, it is meant to be punitive; it is the exacted penalty for the violation of law

In our Institution, all the labor performed by the children, is incidental and auxiliary to the main idea of moral, social and intellectual training. There are, it is true, some minor economical advantages accruing from the work of the children, as detailed in our Reports; but they can scarcely be measured by dollars and cents, whilst they are entirely subordinate to the moral gains, in their education to systematic industry and to the right performance of indispensable household duties.

No change in the system on which our Institution is conducted, could be made, by which we might reduce our scale of expenditure, other than that of withdrawing the children from their school, and confining them in workshops; a money gain possibly, but a moral and intellectual loss, surely.

2. Allusions are made in the Report of the Superintendent to the characteristics of the children composing our Family of late years. We do not forget that the original design of our Institution was to reach the juvenile vagrancy of the City. It was reached by our organization; but in the wise and beneficent ordering of Providence, not exclusively in a way calculated and foreseen by its founders. Excited by what some would, perhaps, consider a holy jealousy of our success, other Institutions sprang up, having ostensibly the same general end in view; some of these working by, substantially, the methods already introduced by us, and others by schemes of their own; but all aiming alike.

Thus the good longed for, let us hope, is done; but, in so far as our agency goes, the materials acted on by us, are, to a certain extent, changed from their original character. Formerly, the larger portion of the children received by us, were committed by Magistrates; now those surrendered by their parents outnumber the former class. We can ask no better testimonial to the efficiency of our system of training.

3. In the month of April last, Dr. S. D. Brooks, resigned the Superintendency of the Asylum, which position he had filled successfully, for twelve years. His successor, Mr. E. M. Carpenter, has brought to us the experience acquired in the adminstration of the House of Refuge at Rochester N. Y. During the brief period in which he has been with us, he has commended himself to the confidence of the Directors by his intelligent and faithful discharge of the duties of his trust.

The Directors take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the harmony and oneness of interest, with which our large corps of teachers, both ladies and gentlemen, have discharged their several duties through the year now closed.

Their intelligence and tact in managing the wayward and constantly changing family of little ones entrusted to their training, cannot be too highly extolled.

Nor must we omit to record our testimonial to Mr. J. S. Appley, for his undivided and wise conduct of the post of Assistant Superintendent since the foundation of the Asylum.

In the review of the past year, whilst we grieve for the sad scenes of faithlessness and corruption in high places, which have blurred our city's escutcheon, yet we cannot but rejoice that our great reforming agencies are still actively striving not only to retrieve the loss of honor to the generation now on the stage, but also to train and educate our youth to a more just sense of their duties to themselves and a their fellows.

Looking, with an unwavering faith, for the Divine blessing on these labors, we can, the more assuredly, anticipate the advent of the day when our beautiful metropolis shall yet be called of all nations by the prophetic name, "Sought out, a city not forsaken."

R. N. HAVENS, Special W. C. GILMAN, Committee.

NEW YORK, December 30, 1871.

Gentlemen desiring copies of our 18th Report, which contains the Charter and Bye-Laws, and which fully develops the theory and workings of our Institution, can procure copies by addressing the Superintendent of the House of Reception, No. 61 West 13th Street, New York, or E. Wright, Western Agent of the Juvenile Asylum, P. O. Box, £63, Chicago, Illinois.

Dr. The New York Juvenile Asylum in Annual Account with Thomas Denny, Treasurer. Gr.

Dec. 30, To paid for Provisions, Clothing, Salaries, Jan. 4, By Balance in Bank of New York, 82,670 Wages,	1871.			1871.						
Wagos, \$80,141 88 Dec. 30, "Amount rec'd from the Corporation, paid for Western Agency, 4,842 03 " " Board of Education, " Building Account, 32,610 39 " " " " " " " " " Divid's and Couptons etc " Money lent to U. S. Trust Co, 8,000 00 " " " Interest on Loans, etc " Insurance, " " Continental Ins. Scrip." " " Donations. " On General Account, 1,961 38 " On General Account, " " " " " " " " " " " " " Ecohas Balance in Bank of New York, 623 30 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Dec. 30, To 1	paid for Provisions, Clothing, Salaries,		Jan. 4,]	By Ba	lance i	n Ba	nk of New York,	:	\$2,670 71
# Bailding Account, #9.542 03		Wages	\$80 111 88	Dec. 30,	$^{\prime\prime}$ $^{ m Am}$	ount r	e'd fi	rom the Corporatio	u	48.049 41
Paul Ior Western Agency, 4,542 03	E	** (ACCO)	00 71.00%	•	,,	:	1,	" Board of Educal	tion.	4,015 85
## "Building Account,	To	paid for Western Agency,	4,542 03		23	y :	Ŧ ,,	or Board of child	ren.	667 43
# " Money lent to U. S. Trust Co, 8,000 00 # " Insurance,	**	" " Building Account,	32,610 39		:		"	" Divid's and Co	upons.	376 00
## "Insurance,	"	" Money lent to U. S. Trust Co.	8,000 00		;	9:	"	" Interest on Loan	ns, etc.	1,273 02
Balance in Bank of New York, 1,961 38, " " Donations,	9,9	(Transpood	084 04		•	•		" Continental Ins.	Scrib,	10 60
Balance in Bank of New York, 1,901 38 " balance of Legacy from John Bank of New York, 623 30 " for old horses sold, etc. " Money borrowed, " Money borrowed, Proceeds of 200 shares Del. Lack. & Western Stock, " " " " " " " Stock, " " " " " " " Essex stock, " " " " " " " " " Essex stock, " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "		institutio,	FO FOO F		ď	7		" Donations		9,639 66
Balance in Bank of New York, 623 30 4 for old horses sold, etc 4. Loans returned, 4. Loans returned, 5 4. Money borrowed, 5 5 5 5 5 8.		" On General Account	1,961 38		:	•	"	" balance of Legae	v from	
## for old horses sold, etc. ## Loans returned, ## Money borrowed, Proceeds of 200 shares Del. Lack. & Western stock, ## Tracecds of shs. Morris ## Essex stock, ## ## Tracecds of children ## Trace	January 2, "	Balance in Bank of New York,	623 30					John B. Schole	88	2,814 45
". " Loans returned, " Money borrowed, Proceeds of 200 shares Del. Lack. & Western stock, " " Proceeds of sha. Morris & Essex stock, " " in trust to keep for chil dren, Fan. 1, By balance from old account,						,		" for old horses sol	ld, etc.	440 53
". " Money borrowed, Proceeds of 200 shares Del. Lack. & Western stock, " " " Proceeds of sha. Morris & Essex stock, " " in trust to keep for chil- dren, Sand 1, By balance from old account,		•	60 691 061	•	,	_		" Loans returned,		45.123 78
res em mis mis mil- mil-		©	100,100 02	•		,		" Money borrowed	::	4,000 co
srn ris ril- ril- \$130,				•	•			Proceeds of 200	shares	
11, iil s130,								Del. Lack. & W	estern	
**************************************								stock,		11,061 39
\$130,					•	, ,,	,,	Proceeds of shs.]	Morris	
#!- #13(& Essex stock	6	566 19
: \$13 \$13					,,	:	• •	in trust to keep for	r chil-	
\$13($_{\rm dren, \dots \dots}$:	54 03
) 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130									1;	
										\$130,163 02
				1872.					ı	
				Jan. 1, By	bаlan	ce fron	r old	account,	:	\$623 30

Actor Fork, January 11, 1812. The undersigned have examined the foregoing account; compared the same with the vouchers on file and find it correct. Balance in Bank, Six Hundred Twenty-three Dollars and 30-100. (\$623, 30).

(Signed)

E. DWIGHT, Anditing Committee. W. C. GILMAN,

REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

New York Juvenile Asylum,

New York, Jan. 1, 1872.

To the President and Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum.

Gentlemen:—The following Report for the year 1871, embraces statistics of the three departments of the Institution—the House of Reception, the Asylum proper, and the Western Agency, and such other information and remarks as are deemed appropriate.

There were at the beginning of the year-

There were at the begin	uning or	ше уе	a1		
In the House of Recep	tion, 69	Boys	and 19	Girls,	88
" " Asylum, -	383	"	81	"	464
				-	
Whole number, -	452	"	100	"	552
Received during the year,	486	"	86	"	572
·		"		_ "	
Total, " " "	938	"	186	"	1124
Discharged to Parents and	d Friends	s,	41 9		
Sent to the Western Agency		,	66		
Indentured and placed elsev			19		
Transferred to other Institut	-		7		
Escaped, 3. Died, 3,	,		6	Total,	517
					607
Remaining at the close	of the ye	ear—			
In the House of Reception	-		and 6	Girls,	81
" " Asylum, -	434		92	"	526
Whole number,	509	- "	98	"	607
	300		• 0		001

The daily average for the y	ear,		
In the House of Reception,	97		
" " Asylum,	521		
Total average,	618		
Largest number in the institution	at one time,		662
Smallest,		-	538
Total number since the opening of	f the Institution	ı, -	15,908

The ages of the children now at the Asylum are as follows:

19	years	of age,	girl,	1	12	years	of age,	64
18	"	44	"	1	11	4.6	66	90
17	6.6	"	4.4	1	10	"	"	93
16	"	44		6	9	44	"	75
15	46	"		20	8	44	44	45
14	66	"		47	7	44	"	24
13	"	"		54	6	44	46	5

Full statistical tables, nine in number, which have been kept since the opening of the Asylum in 1853, will be found at the close of the Report.

They show,

- 1. The number of Commitments each year.
- 2. The manner of commitment.
- 3. The ages of children when Committed.
- 4. The habits of the children Committed.
- 5. Their education previous to Commitment.
- 6. Whether their parents are living or not.
- 7. Habits of their parents.
- 8. Nativity of the Children.
- 9. Discharges, including Indentures, Deaths and Eseapes.

From a careful perusal of these tables the following interesting facts appear.

1. That the number of children committed to the Asylum far the last 19 years, has averaged over 850 per year.

- 2. That in the earlier history of the Institution the great majority of the children were committed by Magistrates, and but few were placed in it by parents or friends; while for the last few years the reverse is true,—very few committed by Magistrates, the great majority surrendered by friends or committed at their request.
- 3. That a larger number have been placed in the Asylum at 14 years of age than at any other age.
- 4. That a larger number were committed for Disobedience and Truancy, than for any other cause.
- 5. That two-fifths of the whole number when received eould not read.
 - 6. That about three-fifths were orphans or half-orphans.
- 7. That nearly one-third of the parents were intemperate, either one or both of them.
- 8. That more than one-fifth of the children were foreign born.
- 9. That the number indentured have averaged more than 170 per year.

RANK OF THE JUVENILE ASYLUM AS A REFORMATORY.

In connection with the facts enumerated above it may not be amiss to remark, that a consideration of the statements respecting the commitment of children and the cause of their commitment shows the proper place which the Juvenile Asylum holds among Reformatory institutions.

The ehildren received into this institution are, with few exceptions, such as have taken only the first steps in Juvcnile Delinquency, to wit, Disobedience and Truancy. They are committed by parents and friends, or at their request, that we may aid them in correcting these habits before they become confirmed and lead to other and worse habits. The children found in other large reformatories are, with exceptions, such as have been left to continue in a delinquent

course until they have reached a stage of Juvenile depravity which compels their arrest and commitment, alike for their own welfare and that of the community.

With this difference of habits between these two classes of youth, should be considered also their preceding history: the one class of respectable parentage, enjoyed the advantages of early training and a good home influence, until the death of a parent, or some change or reverse of circumstances, lessened the restraints thrown around them and they yielded to the controlling influence of bad companions. The other class, by reason of low parentage, or loss of parents, became familiar in early childhood with wretchedness, vice and crime, and in due time exhibited all the characteristics of youthful depravity.

It may be stated therefore, that the children received into the Juvenile Asylum are not only much the less hardened of the two classes, but owing to their previous history, are far more easily restored to a right course of life; the work accomplished by the Institution being alike preventive and corrective, and the institution itself holding an important place in the wants of a large city, as a school where youth in the early stages of delinquency may receive proper training and discipline.

House of Reception and Western Agency.

The statistics given at the opening of the report, include some of those of the House of Reception and the Western Agency. Full statistics of those two branches of the institution and other information pertaining to the detail of their management will be found in the Reports of the Superintendendent of the House and of the Western Agent.

ASYLUM.

Aside from the statistics already given, the report of the Asylum proper will consist of a summary of the Monthly Reports of the Superintendent to the Board; these reports having embraced the Weekly Reports made to the Visiting and Indenturing Committees.

I would first eall attention to the general state of

HEALTH

that has prevailed. There have been, as will be seen by the Physician's Report, but few cases of serious illness. Much of the time there has not been a ease of real siekness in the Hospital. But two deaths occurred from disease during the year, and one from accidental drowning, while a large number of boys were bathing in Harlem River. The cases of sore eyes have nearly or quite disappeared. We have at this date but two children confined to the Hospital. In this connection I would record the faithful services of our physician, Dr. Frothingham.

The commendable

CONDUCT

of the children is also deserving of special attention. Although we have a number of boys from fourteen to sixteen years of age, serious quarrels are unknown. During the summer and Fall, parties of twenty-five, fifty and seventy-five were taken out—sometimes by a single officer or teacher—to ramble in the woods, bathe, gather nuts, attend Church, &c. No attempt was made on any of these occasions to run away. During the School vacation of three weeks in the summer, there was not an attempt to escape although eleven officers and teachers were absent, including two of the principal officers. The orderly conduct of the children in the Chapel, in the Dining room, in the school and in the shops when at work—so often remarked by visitors—is well known to the Board.

Our aim is to govern the children by moral, rather than by physical means, and to secure their orderly conduct by awakening an ambition in them to do right. When these fail, resort is reluctantly had to corporal punishment; which is administered by the Superintendent, or under his direction by the

Principal Teacher, to the extent of from one to five applications of the hand or ferule.

School.

As will appear from the report of the Teacher, an important change has been made in the School. It has been thoroughly re-organized and graded. Eight rooms are occupied by classes, instead of six, as formerly, and much time is saved by having the several classes, as now graded, occupy their respective rooms permanently, instead of passing to and from the Chapel at each recitation. The school sessions are from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, A. M. and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4, P. M., during the winter. In the summer there is an extra session from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$, A. M., the forenoon session being then shortened a half hour. The education of no child is neglected.

Our school was visited and examined in October last, by the City School Superintendents, who expressed much satisfaction with its present organization. We have a thorough Principal and an excellent corps of female teachers, including Music teacher, and feel confident that our School will compare favorably with the best Public Schools of the same grade.

It may be mentioned in this connection, that the children assemble daily for morning and evening worship, and on the Sabbath at $10\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock in the morning, for Chapel Services, and at $2\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock in the afternoon, for Sunday School, in which the officers and teachers take part. At 8 o'clock every evening the officers and teachers assemble for family worship.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The making and repairing of all the Clothing of the children, of the Bedding, Table Linen, &c., and the making and repairing of all the shoes, both for Boys and Girls, is done in the Asylum, by the older boys and girls, who are thus employed from two to four hours daily. For the accomplishment of this work we have a Sewing Room, Mending Room, Tailor Shop and Shoe Shop, each under the direction of a compe-

tent instructor. The general work about the buildings and premises—the making of beds, sweeping, cleaning, work in the Dining rooms, Kitchens and Bakery, is also performed by some of the older boys and girls, with the assistance and under the direction of officers and employees.

SEWING ROOM.

Thirty-six girls are employed in this department, working in two divisions,—morning and afternoon. The table below shows the amount of work done by them.

Dresses made, 16	33 Towels, 513
Aprons, 45	
Chemises, 19	Napkins,
Skirts, 17	
Drawers, 28	
Shirts, 114	
Sheets, 34	
Pillow Cases, . 41	
,	Whole No. of pieces, 4153

MENDING ROOM.

Twenty-eight girls are employed in repairing clothing, bedding, &c., half of them being in the morning division and half in the afternoon.

Dresses repaired,		291	Tapes on Towels,	. 90
Aprons, .		396	Hoods, .	. 28
Chemises, .		56	Pants,	2,575
Skirts, .		103	Jackets, .	. 5,368
Drawers, .		148	Stockings,	6,236
Shirts,		4,203	Blankets,	. 3
Sheets, .		248	Spreads,	. 337
Pillow Cases, .		53		
Bed Ticks, .		154	Whole No. pieces,	20,289

TAILOR SHOP.

This shop and the Sewing Room were removed during the summer to the new Gymnasium building and fitted up with convenient and well finished cupboards, with store rooms adjoining; they are large, airy rooms and easy of access from the play grounds.

Fifty-six boys work in the Tailor shop,—one half in the forenoon division and one half in the afternoon. They make jackets, pants, caps, and suspenders, and stitch the summer hats.

Winter jackets made, " pants, Summer jackets,	$\begin{bmatrix} 484 \\ 755 \\ 291 \end{bmatrix}$	Caps, . Suspenders, . Hats stitched,	•	$537 \\ 1691 \\ 432$
" pants, .	558	Total, .		4748

CHANGES INTRODUCED.

Several new features have been introduced into the management of the Asylum, among which are the establishment of a shoe shop for the manufacture of the children's shoes, the classification of the children, and the organization of a Cornet Band. These features were first introduced by the Superintendent into the Reformatory at Rochester during the time he was in charge of that institution, and where they are still regarded as of considerable importance; the classification having awakened the "highest expectation," and the Band constituting "one of its most pleasing features and greatest attractions." Other changes introduced there by him at the same time, have been here, also; among them that of a "brief word of thanks" at the table repeated in concert by the children.

SHOE SHOP.

In May last, a Shoe shop was thoroughly fitted up in one of the large rooms of the Gymnasium Building, with benches, tables, racks, closets, Sewing machines, Rolling machine, Slitting Machine, &c., all of the latest improvement, and with lasts, patterns and all the tools necessary for making and repairing the children's shoes. The services of Mr. W. H. Rice, of Rochester were offered and at once engaged, and twenty-one boys, from eleven to sixteen years of age, placed under his charge. Although the business was entirely new to most of them and but four hours are spent at work daily,

yet under the skillful training of Mr. Rice they have become expert workers and make and repair all our shoes. During the seven months that the shop has been organized, they have made,

572 Pairs Boys' Shoes,
$$972$$
 400 Pairs Girls' "

and repaired, 986 "

The shoes do much better service than shop goods. The cost of fitting up the shop was,

Tools, Machines,	•	•	$\begin{array}{c} 94 \ 46 \\ 182 \ 00 \end{array}$	Lasts, Patterns,			•	$\begin{array}{cc} 119 & 70 \\ 103 & 60 \end{array}$
				:	Tot:	al,		\$499 76

The east of stock for making 972 prs. shoes and repairing 986 prs.—with eonsiderable stock still on hand, was,

Leather, Findings,	$951 71 \\ 108 14$
Total, Previously expended,	$ \begin{array}{r} \hline 1059 85 \\ 294 74 \end{array} $
Total cost of Shoes for 1871, Cost for 1870 as per bocks,	1354 59 1754 42

Gain, \$399 83, which will

nearly defray the expenses of fitting up the shop. The above statement does not include the salary of the foreman of the shop, which, aside from the other duties performed by him, is offset by the salary paid last year for repairing shoes. Now that the shop is fully organized we shall be able to make a still more favorable statement the ensuing year.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Connected with the Asylum are some ten or twelve acres of land suitable for farm and garden purposes. A part of it has been cultivated by some of the older boys, with the assistance and under the direction of a Gardener. We have raised a good supply of vegetables for our own use, and during the summer partially supplied the House of Reception.

Products:

	tons of ha		50 bu 500	ishels of tomatoes, summer squashes	
	bushels of		120	winter "	•
125		carrots.		cumbers.	
100	66	parsnips.		nches of radishes.	
25	4.6	turnips.		ads of lettuce.	
20	"	onions.		nches salsify.	
15	"string	g beans.	800	cabbages.	
10	" shell			0	

BUILDINGS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

A description of the buildings and the purposes to which they are devoted, accompanies the Plan found in the first part of the printed Report.

The new Gymnasium building and double Cottage were completed ready for occupation in the Spring, and have been occupied since that time; the former for Bath room, gymnasium and shops with store rooms, and the latter by three of our families, comprising six officers and employees.

During the summer a shed was erected extending the whole length of the boys' play ground. In hot or rainy weather it is almost indispensable. Chains with rings attached have been suspended in rows from the rafters, and vaulting bars connected to the posts, for the amusement of the boys.

The wing of the School building has been raised one story, furnishing thereby an additional class room—large and very pleasant.

A large Ice house and Larder have been fitted up in the underground room connected with the kitchen cellar, which was formerly occupied as an engine house. The Larder occupies the central part of the ice house, which will hold about 50 tons of ice.

The chimney of the Engine house has been raised twenty-five feet, greatly improving the draft.

The warming of the new building rendered the addition of a new boiler necessary. The work of putting in a large tubular boiler has just been completed. We now have three boilers—one tubular and two locomotive, which are sufficient to warm all our buildings thoroughly. The steam pipes have been overhauled and new returns of larger pipe substituted for the old ones. Our steam heating apparatus is now complete and in good working order.

The school desks which were in the Chapel have been removed to the several class rooms, and the Chapel has been supplied with settees, rendering it much more suitable for an assembly room.

One half of the old Bath room has been used to enlarge the Officers' kitchen with store rooms adjoining; and the other half for a Reading Room and Assembly room for the Boys' Temperance Society.

In addition to those already mentioned, many repairs and

improvements of minor importance have been made.

The buildings as now completed are commodious and suitably arranged for the purposes to which they are severally devoted. The roads, walks and pleasure grounds, so tastefully laid out and carefully arranged, have not been allowed to suffer from neglect, notwithstanding the extra time and labor demanded of the officers by the various improvements that have been going on.

CLASSIFICATION.

On the completion of the new building, the division of the grounds, and the fencing off a part for the girls' yard, the boys were classified; a division of 173 of the smallest, constituting the Second Division, being removed to the new yard, and the remaining 266, constituting the First Division remaining in the old yard. These two divisions occupy different wards, class rooms, tables in the dining room, and play grounds. The object and advantages of such a classification are too obvious to need explanation here.

BAND.

A very fine set of German Silver Instruments, generously provided by the Board, were placed in the hands of our twenty-one young shocmakers, at the time their shop was

organized, and under the direction and instruction of Mr. Rice who has charge of the shop, they have made most remarkable proficiency, surprising and delighting all who listen to their performances. They play "by note" and already number about thirty pieces in their music books, which they execute in a manner that would do credit to many bands with members of greater age and longer experience as musicians. The elevating influence of music, the pleasure afforded the children and the benefit to the members of the Band themselves, amply repay all expenditures that have been made in this behalf.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A large room, partitioned off from the old Bath room has recently been fitted up in a very neat and tasteful manner by Mr. Coon, our House Carpenter, for a Reading and Assembly room for his Temperance Society. The society is composed of boys and under Mr. Coon's direction is regularly organized and officered. The room is neatly painted, grained and varnished and supplied with seats, reading tables, blackboard, chairs and platform for officers, book-cases and library, and the Christmas gift of a Cabinet organ. The walls are tastefully adorned with appropriate mottoes, pictures and charts, so that it forms one of the most attractive rooms in the Asylum. Certain evenings are set apart for reading and others for the meetings of the Society and for literary exer-Public meetings are held at stated intervals, at which the officers and teachers of the Asylum are invited to be present and take part in the exercises. This society is a source of much pleasure to the children and productive of great good; and we all-officers and children-feel greatly indebted to Mr. Coon for the self-denying devotion with which he seeks to promote its best interests.

LIBRARIES.

Some additions have been made to our two libraries—the officers' and the children's—during the past year. We are in-

debted to H. K. Corning, Esq., for a donation of some twenty-five volumes to our officers' library, which already numbers several hundred valuable volumes; to R. N. Havens, Esq., for a quantity of books, pamphlets and periodicals; to the National Temperance Society for a donation of \$25,—to Ivison & Co., for \$90.; to A. S. Barnes & Co., for \$45; and to Putnam & Sons for \$15. worth of their several publications.

VISITING DAY.

The last Thursday in each month is set apart for parents and friends to visit their children. From two hundred to two hundred and seventy-five children are usually visited on that day. These visits are occasions of much pleasure to both children and friends. The friends are shown through the buildings that they may see what provision is made for the comfort and education of their children; the Officers devoting the day to this service.

Holidays.

The provision made for the amusement of the children—furnishing them with sleds, skates, balls, &c., &c., and especially on the Holidays—providing bountiful dinners of chickens, pies, cakes, ginger-bread, apples, candies, with fire-crackers, &c. for the patriotic, has not been unlike the provision made in most reformatories for such purposes. All, each in its own way, design to make liberal provision on like occasions. Hence no details are given, as such preparations are not peculiar to this institution.

Officers.

Believing a judicious selection of officers and teachers to be indispensable to the proper management of a Reformatory school, special care has been taken in the employment of new officers or teachers, to select such only as were believed to have a proper appreciation of the special and important work in which they were to engage, to have the proper qualifications for it and to be ready and willing to engage in working heartily, not for their own selfish purposes and ends, but for the true prosperity of the institution and the best welfare of the children committed to its charge.

We have an excellent corps of officers, teachers and employees, and I take great pleasure in testifying to the harmonious feeling existing among them, and the cheerfulness and zeal with which they perform their respective duties, and their hearty co-operation in carrying out the plans adopted for the detailed administration of the affairs of the Asylum.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

It is deemed proper, before closing this report, to say a word respecting the rules, regulations and discipline of the Asylum under its present management, not so much for the information of those to whom this report is immediately addressed, as for the public who seek in such a report, information on these points.

Let me say then, that the general and detailed management and discipline of the Asylum are based upon this one fact which is kept uppermost in mind, namely, that the institution was established for the real good of the children placed here—their present and future welfare: that it is the duty of those having charge of them to persuade them to make earnest efforts to correct their bad habits and form good habits, and to aid and encourage them in these efforts: to awaken in them a love for school and to cultivate in them a taste for study, as well as to impart instruction to them. To accomplish these ends, it is indispensable that the one from whom the rules and regulations emanate, and whose authority and influence are seen and felt in their execution, should secure the confidence of the children and have them feel that he sympathizes with them in their temptations and trials, and desires to have that done which only should be for their own present and future good.

Hence it is to be borne in mind that while economy of management, order and neatness of grounds and buildings, cleanliness of person and dress, attention to manners, variety of amusements, strict obedience to all rules and regulations, are each and all important as means, yet, if with these, the tastes and plans and purposes of the child are not changed, as they will not be with such means alone, then the course pursued, the plan of management, is a failure. The entire renovation of the heart—out of which are the issues of life—must be the ruling aim of the teacher, if he would secure change of character in his pupil.

With these remarks it only need be added that while in the rules and regulations laid down, and the general management of the Asylum, it is designed to attach due importance and give due attention to economy, order, cleanliness, amusements and all details that engage public attention, yet these alone will not secure the desired reformation; and I shall not rest satisfied until such ideas and influences have been brought to bear upon the minds and hearts of the children, as shall affect their thoughts and purposes and lead them to make a real effort to break away from all their wrong habits and strive to improve the opportunities afforded them of acquiring good habits, and a fair education, and of fitting themselves for future usefulness and happiness.

I close with an expression of heartfelt thanks to the President and every member of the Board for their unfeigned kindness to myself and family, for the encouragement and Christian support they have extended to me in the discharge of my varied duties, and with an acknowledgment of the kind Providence who has watched over us all.

Respectfully submitted,

ELISHA M. CARPENTER,
Superintendent.

New York, January 1st, 1872.

To the General Superintendent:

Dear Sir,—The following is submitted as the report of the City Visiting Agent, for 1871:

Number of visits to discharged children,	220
Children visited twice or more,	50
Number of discharged children non-visited on account	
of removal of parents, and inability to find pre-	
sent residences,	4 0
Number of visits made to obtain consent for sending	
ehildren West,	238
Visits made to indentured children,	85

In addition to the above, the Agent has taken three companies of children to Illinois.

Of the children discharged the past year, about three-fourths of them were found doing as well as could be expected, taking into consideration the locality of their homes, and the influences surrounding them.

The new system instituted at the Asylum in the keeping of a conduct roll, is already showing its effectiveness among the children lately discharged. Its evidence is attested in the good reports given by the parents, and the seeming earnestness of the children in their endeavors to do well.

When a child is discharged, it is told, in the presence of its parents or friends, that the Agent will make a visit in due time, to see how he or she gets along, and expects to hear a good report. In view of the anticipated visit, the child is often restrained from many little overt acts, and the parents assiduously strive to keep up the reformation already begun. When the visit is made the agent is always welcomed and the interviews give the assurance that the child's welfare is not forgotten, and they realize that the institution has been a means of good to them.

Respectfully yours,

T. E. MUNSON.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL TEACHER

OF THE

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF THE ASYLUM.

TO E. M. CARPENTER, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE New York Juvenile Asylum:

Sir:

The following report of the School for the year ending December 31, 1871, is respectfully submitted.

ASYLUM. TABLE 1.—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

		187	1.		
	WHI	ΓE.	corc	RED.	Totals.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Number of Children in the School, January 1st, 1871,	2 57	75 ₉	26	6	464
Received from January 1st, 1871, to January 1st, 1872,	382	80	7	5	474
Number in School during the year,	739	155	33	11	938
Number who have left during the year,	329	71	8	4	412
Number in School, January 1st, 1872,	410	84	25	7	526

COURSE OF STUDIES PURSUED BY THE DIFFERENT CLASSES.

FIRST CLASS.

Reading, Spelling, and Definitions of Words in Reading Lessons; Mental Arithmetic, Written Arithmetic, beginning with U. S. Money, Grammar, History of the United States, Geography, Oral Instruction in the use and quality of familiar objects continued. Review Studies of Second Class.

SECOND CLASS.

Reading, Spelling, and Definitions of Words in Reading Lessons; Geography, Mental Arithmetic, Written Arithmetic beginning with Addition of Common Fractions, Oral Instruction in quality and use of familiar objects, Punctuation, Elementary Sounds. Review Studies of Third Class.

THIRD CLASS.

Reading, Spelling, Definition of Words in Reading Lessons, Mental Arithmetic, Written Arithmetic, beginning with Long Division, Punetuation, Elementary Sounds, Geography, Object Lessons continued. Review Studies of Fourth Class.

FOURTH CLASS.

Reading, Spelling, Definition of Words in Reading Lessons; Geography, Mental Arithmetic, Written Arithmetic, Subtraction and Short Division; Punctuation, Elementary Sounds, Object Lessons continued. Review Studies of Fifth Class.

FIFTH CLASS.

Reading, Spelling from dictation, Definition of words in Reading Lessons; Gography, Mental Arithmetic, Written Arithmetic, Addition and Multiplication; Object Lessons continued. Review Studies of Sixth Class.

SIXTH CLASS.

Reading, Spelling, dietating and words in Reading Lesson; Geography; Mental Arithmetic fundamental rules, Tables of weight and measures, Writing, Numbers continued; Oral Lessons in Geography; Object Lessons continued. Review Studies of Seventh Class.

SEVENTH CLASS.

Reading in Primer; Simple Lessons in Spelling and Defining; Object Lessons continued; Writing and Reading Simple Numbers; Multiplication Table and easy Mental Exercises. Review Studies of Eighth Class.

EIGHTH CLASS.

Alphabet, and its Simplest Combinations, Elementary Sounds of Letters; Arabic Figures, Counting by Numbers; Mental Additions, Object Lessons; Color, Parts of Human Body, Animals, Manners and Morals.

The whole School is taught Geography from Outline Maps. The five upper Classes write on paper, the remainder write on slates.

ASYLUM. TABLE 2.—OF THOSE WITO HAVE BEEN ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR,

" " " Third "	"	"	"	First C Second		,	•		•		•	•		•	•		•	
" " Fourth "	"	"				•		•		•		٠.	•		٠.	•		
" " Sixth "	"	"	"		"									٠.				
" " Seventh"	"	66	"	Fifth	".													
Seventin	"	"	"	Sixth	"													
" " Eighth "	"	"	"	Seventl	1"													
	"	"	"	${\bf Eighth}$	"													

ASYLUM. TABLE 3.—OF THOSE WHO HAVE LEFT DURING THE YEAR,

			ie First Cl		,		•						•	•	•		
"	6.4	"	\mathbf{Second}	"								•				,	
"	"	"	\mathbf{T} hird	"						٠							
"	"	"	Fourth	"													
"	"	çç	Fifth	"						^							
"	"	"	Sixth	"													
"	"	66	Seventh	"			٠								,		
66	"	"	Eighth	"		•		•					Ť				•
	Total.	,															4

ASYLUM. TABLE 4.—PROMOTIONS.

enth Class	
th "	
h "	
rth "	
rd "	
ond "	•
st "	
Total,	. 2
ASYLUM. TABLE 5.—NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.	•
e there are in the First Class, ·	-
e there are in the First Class, '	-
e there are in the First Class, '	-
e there are in the First Class, '	-
e there are in the First Class, '	-
e there are in the First Class, '	-

Table No. 1, shows a comparatively small number of admissions and of discharges during the year: for example,

In 1867, there	were	Adm	itted	l, 684	Dischar	rged,	-	-		647
" 1868,	44	•	"	693	66	-	-		-	688
" 1869,	44		"	720	"	-	-	-	-	704
" 1870,	ÇÇ		"	574	"	_	-	-	_	588
" 1871,	"		66	474	"	-	-	-	-	409

The same table also shows, by comparison, that the "number in school during the year" was from 165 to 320 less than in any one of the years compared above.

This fact is an interesting one as it indicates that the system of admissions tends to retain the children for a longer average time in the school.

The constant changes in the membership of classes have heretofore been the chief obstacle in the way of thorough instruction, and from the material composing the school must always be so to a great extent. Any plan, therefore, which will bring them for a more uniform length of time under our instructions will be gladly welcomed. It has been the case that a much larger number has entered the lower than the higher classes, and will probably continue to be; but with a larger average time spent in the school, it is hoped that a much larger number than heretofore, will be discharged from the upper classes.

The sehool during the year though full of disturbing influences by reason of many and great changes, has made gratifying and encouraging progress.

The old routine was agreeably interrupted by three weeks vacation of the whole school, commencing on the first of August, and to the gratification of all, there was no tendency to disorder produced by the vacation, or manifested on the re-assembling of the school.

The re-organization of the school dating from the close of the vacation, has produced various good results.

Removing the school desks from the Chapel and supplying it with neat and tasteful seats, has given it the appearance appropriate to a place of worship, and obviated the necessity of using it for any but chapel and assembly purposes.

Equipping the class rooms with the desks makes them more desirable for school uses and more attractive in appearance. No little importance attaches to the careful oversight which each teacher ean bestow upon all the pupils during the entire session of the school.

The new stairway in the rear of the school building, renders the passing between the school and the yards more convenient and agreeable.

By the addition of the two elass rooms it will not be necessary to promote those not prepared for promotion, in order to keep the lower classes from overflowing; and it will be possible to bring the standard of admission, to the different classes, nearer to its proper point.

It is expected that the great destruction of school books, before unavoidable, will be reduced to the proper and natural amount of "wear and tear."

Great improvement has been made in writing from the daily practice with pen or pencil or both, and has been the oceasion of much rejoicing to many parents who have been cheered by the well written letters from the "Asylum."

The studies pursued are the same as heretofore, subject only to some difference of arrangement for the larger number of classes. The recent addition of a new series of very interesting reading books was joyfully hailed by teachers and pupils, increased diligence and improvement will undoubtedly result from it. Considerable attention has been given to Deelamation, and gratifying attainment has been made: some of our school exhibitions have been so interesting to intelligent and competent spectators as to occasion very complimentary notice.

The credit of this is due to the class teachers who have given the necessary instruction mostly in evening sessions; they have labored patiently and perseveringly in other directions also, for the welfare of their pupils.

The musical department under Misses Kidder and Chase has retained all its accustomed efficiency. The assistance rendered by the "Band" on various public occasions in the chapel, and sometimes for practice with the school, has been so highly enjoyed that we could wish it might always aid us.

The Sabbath School holds its afternoon session at the usual hour, but the classes are divided as on the week day and occupy the same recitation rooms.

To one brought into immediate contact with these active minds, realizing their capacity for good or evil, and that, with some of them, all the school education of their life, will be crowded into the few months spent here, the necessity of sowing good seed abundantly and with earnest culture, comes with overwhelming power.

Still looking above for wisdom and strength we enter upon the new year with high hopes of continued prosperity.

Respectfully,

GEORGE E. DUNLAP,
Principal.

REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of the Youse of Reception.

New York, January 1st, 1872.

· To E. M. CARPENTER,

Superintendent of the New York Juvenile Asylum:

Dear Sir,—The Report of the House of Reception for 1871, is hereby submitted.

Having only entered upon my duties in May last, I shall simply refer to matters coming under my observation since that time.

The number of children remaining in the House		
Jan. 1st, 1871, was		88
Committed since by Magistrates,		25
" at request of parents,		200
Surrendered by parents,		347
Of whom there were		660
Discharged by Magistrates, 4	0	
" Committee, 4	6	
Indentured,	4	
Sent to Asylum, 48	9	
		579
TO ' ' TT TO 04 / 4074		
Remaining in House Dec. 31st, 1871,		81

The House of Reception as the point of contact with the parents and friends of the children, constitutes it an important adjunct to the Asylum.

Many parents, in the better walks of life, having children addicted to truancy or disobedience, eall at the office to make inquiries as to the suitability of placing their children in the The nature of the institution, its aims Juvenile Asylum. and purposes, are fully explained, and a few moments are spent in showing them through this branch of the institution, passing first through the spacious, and well ventilated sleeping apartments, where the tidily arranged beds, (each child having a separate bed,) with their snow white coverings, and the cleanly floor, elicit remarks of approbation. the well appointed hospital, where the ailing or sick arc properly cared for by an experienced nurse, under the direction of good medical talent; then into the thoroughly lighted and airy school-rooms. Another flight of stairs below leads to the commodious dining-rooin, where the white dishes and table cloths, contrast strikingly with the tin plates and bare tables of some penal institutions; and finally into the playroom on the ground floor, where the children congregate, when the weather drives them in from the large play-yard. The result is, that in nearly every case, the child is brought to receive the benefits of the institution; the inspection having dispelled every previous thought of it as a penal institution. We are often importuned by parents to keep their children at the House, altogether. Partly because it is more convenient to visit them here, and also on account of the children's desire to remain; and it sometimes requires much reasoning to convince them of the superior advantages offered at the Asylum, where the ample play-grounds, the gymnasium, and more than all else, the systematic school classification, enable the children to enjoy greater physical exercise, and attain a higher degree of mental proficiency, than is possible here where new ones of different grades are coming in daily.

HOSPITAL.

With the exception of a severe case of inflammation of the

bowels, which showed itself immediately after the reception of the boy, in the early part of the season, our hospital has been quite deserted, and so remained, until the customary coughs and colds, incident to the chilly November atmosphere, made their appearance. A case of rheumatism, accompanied with heart disease, occurred during the latter part of December, but yielded readily to the treatment of the physicians in charge.

School.

Owing to the daily reception of children of such various grades of scholarship, and the short time they remain at the House, it is found difficult to attend to the peculiar wants of each one, and do them the justice which is afforded so well after their transfer to the Asylum. The children assemble in the main school-room, at nine o'clock in the morning, for singing and prayers, continuing on with the customary school sessions for the day, and re assembling for evening worship at six o'clock.

OFFICE.

The clerical force in the office was reduced in the early part of the fall, by the retirement of the clerk, whose duties were distributed among the remaining officers, without detriment to their respective labors.

The position of girls' matron at the House, was intermitted in the spring, owing to the small number of admissions; and the girls, if any, are now sent to the Asylum weekly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Much credit is due to my associates, who have labored so diligently and willingly, in the performance of their respective duties.

The Sabbath morning exercises are superintended by Mr. John W. Quincy, and the afternoon Sabbath School by Mr.

John F. Trow, both members of the Board; Mr. A. R. Wetmore, the President, also being present to read a suitable story or two, accompanied by appropriate remarks, to his attentive and appreciative audience.

We would express our thanks to the Sabbath School teachers who are so constant in their attendance, and so energetic in their labors to save these wayward ones. We desire, also, to acknowledge the contributions received from friends, to decorate our rooms and supply our Christmas tree, together with the books and candies from Miss Robbins, and the Misses Collins. The semi-weekly readings of the latter to the boys, are a source of much profit, as well as gratification. We desire, also, gratefully to acknowledge our indebtedness to the gratuitous services of our attending Physicians, Dr. Tucker and Humphreys.

Respectfully,

E. D. CARPENTER.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN OF THE ASYLUM.

To the Board of Directors of the N. Y. Juvenile Asylum:

Gentlemen,—My service in the Mcdical Department of the Asylum beginning in April last, has been free from epidemic or prevalence of serious disease. Atmospheric influences, upon which largely depend diseases of the eye have proved exceptionally favorable and the health of the house has been good.

The following are the diseases requiring other care than that of the nurse. At present date there are but two children, both convalescing, in the hospital.

Deaths.

Drowned, 1, Peritonitis, 1 Pneumonia,	1.
DISEASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.	
Fever Intermittent,	32 318 22 11 310 22 11 44 34 45 11
Acute Dyspepsia, Erysipilas Simple,	2 7 1 3 1 1 5
Diseases of the Eye and Ear. Conjunctivitis, Granular lids,	52 10 4 1 1 3
Diseases of Skin.	J
Secondary Syphilis, Erythema Nodosum,	1 1
Respectfully,	

WM. FROTHINGHAM,

Av. St. Nicholas, 157th St.

December 31st, 1871.

WESTERN AGENCY, N. Y. JUVENILE ASYLUM.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, (P. O. Box 663,)

December 31, 1871.

E. M. KINGSLEY, Esq., Ch. Com. on A. I. and D.:

Dear Sir, — The following statistics gathered from the Monthly Reports exhibit the work of the Western Agency for the year now closing:

No.	of children received from Asylum,	_	- 66
44	of these indentured,	-	- 51
44	of others indentured,	-	- 27
44	of visits made,	-	- 437
66	of removals,	-	- 84
"	oral and written reports received,	~	- 220
46	of children who have absended during the year,-	-	- 27
"	returned to Asylum,	-	- 7
66	who have died,	-	- 4
44	of different names reported,	-	- 538

Expenditures.

Salaries,	_	~	_	_	-	-	-	- 1	,800.00
Fares,	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	614.08
Hotels,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	626.12
Stationery.	,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	297.25
Rents, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	540.00
Board, -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	329.00
Furniture,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146.42
Clothing,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78.92
Fuel, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.00
Medicine,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.25
Wages,	-	-	-	-	_	-	_	-	120.00
Miscellane	ous,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68.53
								_	
	Λm	ount		_	_		_	\$2.4	4.716.57

The names and present condition of the sixty-six children received from the Asylum this year (1871) are given in the Report of the Agent; (which is condensed in the following statement:) The table shows that fifty-one (51) of the sixty-six (66) children received this year have been indentured; and, of these forty-six (46) remain under indentures; four (4) have been removed and are now on trial, and one (1) has absconded.

Of the remaining fifteen (15) there are ten (10) on trial who have never been indentured, two (2) have absconded, one (1) has been returned to the Asylum, and two (2) were placed with rolations and not indentured.)

Of the one hundred (100) children received in 1870, four (4) were returned to the Asylum and five (5) absconded during that year, leaving ninety-one (91) in the field at the commencement of this year, (1871.) Of these there were under indentures fifty-nino (59.) On trial twenty-three (23) and on wages nine (9).

During the present year (1871) seventeen (17) of these have been indentured, three (3) have been sent to the Asylum, one (1) has died, and ten (10) have absconded.

Sixty-seven (67) have been visited, (9) reported and ninc (9) not reported.

The report of the Western Agent, Mr. G. H. Allan, for the year 1862, included in the Eleventh Annual Report of the Asylum, contains a classified table of the companies sent west between the years 1857 and 1862 inclusive, showing an aggregate of 987 children sent west in six years and an annual average of 164 1-2.

The following is a similar table of the companies sent west between the years 1863 and 1871, inclusive, show an aggregate of 1219 in nine years, and an annual average of 135 4-9.

Month		YEAR.	AGENT.	Ro. Boys.	No. Girls	Total.	Annual Aggregate
May July Oct. Dec.	$egin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 27 \\ 5 \\ 7 \\ \end{bmatrix}$	1863	H. D. Perry.	14 15 17 33	8 5 3 8	$\begin{bmatrix} 22 \\ 20 \\ 20 \\ 41 \end{bmatrix}$	
March June Aug. Nov. Dec.	28 27 15 21 26	1864	() () () ()	29 28 22 31 19	$-\frac{5}{5}$ $\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{5}{11}$	27 29 31 36 30	103
April June Sept. Nov. Dec.	5 19 4 14 26	1865	6. 66 66 66	28 32 23 19 26	6 10 10 10 0	34 42 33 29 26	153
March May July Sept. Oct. Dec.	26 28 2 3 28 24	1866	(, (, (, (,	17 22 23 25 27 32	9 7 7 8 9 6	26 29 30 33 16 38	164
March May June Sept. Oct. Dec.	11 13 24 29 28	1867	L. B. Wight. E. Wright.	29 22 32 20 10 19	7 8 6 5 0 5	29 30 38 25 10 24	193
Feb. April June Aug. Oct. Dec.	10 13 15 3 12 7	1868	" " " " "	20 19 23 14 23 18	6 3 6 4 7 0	26 22 19 18 30 18	156
Feb. April June Aug. Sept. Dec.	22 26 7 2 20 20	1869	() () () () ()	$\begin{bmatrix} -22 \\ 9 \\ 41 \\ 26 \\ 14 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$	2 5 5 5 3 4	24 14 46 31 17 10	143
March May * June Sept. Nov. Dec.	17 9 20 12 7 26	1870	66 66 66 66	13 14 14 17 17 17 8	1 3 3 0 6 4	14 17 17 17 17 23 12	149
I'eb, May July Sept. Nov.	27 8 17 18 13 26	1871	 	$ \begin{array}{c c} & 9 \\ 12 \\ 11 \\ 8 \\ 10 \\ 3 \end{array} $	2 2 3 3 2 2 1	11 14 14 11 12	100 66
	~0				$\left.\frac{1}{248}\right $	$\frac{4}{219}$	1219

The total number of children sent west during the fifteen years from 1857 to 1871, inclusive, is 2206, and the annual average is 147 1-15.

INDENTURING.

The practice of placing children under indentures during their minority, girls until eighteen and boys until twenty-one, is still continued; although boys do not always remain under indentures through the entire term. Nearly all the leading juvenile institutions in this country now indenture boys only until eighteen, and it may be that experience will demonstrate the expediency of the shorter term.

The boys who complete the entire term of our indentures are generally in a better condition upon reaching their majority than those who break away from wholesome restraint at an earlier period; and, if practicable, it would no doubt be wise to so frame indentures as to make the long term a more general success.

VISITING.

The number of children under the charge of the Agency has become so large, and they are scattered over so wide an area that it has become a laborious and expensive task to reach them all. But long continued experience serves only to convince me that the importance of systematic and frequent visitation can hardly be over stated. Every child ought to be visited semi-annually instead of bi-ennially, as our present scale of operations contemplates.

This agency is not a scheme for shifting to other shoulders the burden and responsibility of providing for the unfortunate children of our own community, but a plan that is believed to be the most efficient and beneficent yet devised for improving their condition and fitting them for future usefulness and well being, whilst at the same time guarding and protecting the rights and happiness of the confiding families who receive them. Were it anything less it should be set aside, and that which is better substituted for it. The importance of the interests involved are such as to justify and demand the adoption of the best plan, and of every measure requisite to its highest success. It is not a provision for those who have reached the declining stage of life, whose forces are spent, and who can make no return for the care bestowed upon them;

but it is for those who are soon to enter upon an important eareer. We are sowing seed in fruitful soil and if we sow bountifully we may hope to reap also bountifully.

REMOVALS.

Removing and replacing children is one of the important functions of the Agency. Our children are first placed on trial, and in nearly every company some have to be replaced over and over again before they are permanently settled. But even after indentures have been executed, new developments often compel re-Such are the weaknesses of human nature and such the instability of human affairs that without provision to meet the exigencies consequent upon them, cases of extreme hardship and inhumanity would be frequent. They who have not had experience in this kind of work are not apt to realize, and it is often difficult to persuade them of, the imperative need of such provision. Children will not infrequently get into improper hands in spite of every precaution, and in many cases success is more or less problematical. Death of employers also, and change of circumstances are often the occasion of removals. Not a month goes by that does not furnish cases where, but for timely attention, suffering, mischief, and irreparable evil would result. familiarity with the field work of this agoney would convince its most obdurate opponent that to leave helpless children without recourse among strangers in a strange land is an unjustifiable procedure.

THE VISITING AGENCY SYSTEM.

So many thousand children are annually thrown upon public charity for permanent maintenance, that it has become a matter of great importance to determine in what way they can best be provided for. The several methods now adopted may be included in three general classes; first, that which maintains them in various kinds of institutions; second, that which distributes them among families, scattering them in different sections of the country without indenture; third, that which places them in carefully selected homes within a limited section of country, and afterward continues watch and ward over them, by means of a visiting agency, throughout their minority.

The third method was originated by the N. Y. Juvenile Asylum, and has since been adopted by the State of Massachusetts. It has been approved by many prominent philanthropists in other states and is likely to be generally accepted as the most effectual and least objectionable method, and the only one that gives a satisfactory solution of the problem how to rescue the children of misfortune in large cities from the dangers and miseries of vagabondage, and train them to a useful and honorable life, and thereby diminish the sources of pauperism and crime.

TRAINING SCHOOLS.

The visiting agency system includes schools for preparatory training. Many of the children will not bear the restraints nor conform to the usages of a well-ordered household, without preparation. When once they have learned to love the lawlessness and the make-shifts of street life, until their wayward habits have been cured, and they have been converted to habits of obedience and industry, they cannot be placed in families successfully. Without the preparation of a good training-school, they would not be tolerated, nor would they stay in decent homes, but would quickly return to their old haunts and ways.

The preparation which our children are now receiving at the Asylum, seems to be just what is needed, and such as gives good reason to anticipate for the agency a degree of success in the future, that will afford its friends and patrons the highest gratification.

The following extracts from the monthly reports of the Agent on file at the House of Reception, will give a general view of the condition of a majority of the children in their Western homes.

W. J. B.—22, and J. J. B.—19, came West in 1860, and were indentured to Mr. W.— H— of H—. The agent visited them June 23rd. They both are superior young men. Mr. H. has been sending them for the past two years to the University at B—, and intends that they shall complete the collegiate course, and John who is a boy of more than ordinary promise, purposes to study law. Mr. H—— is a wealthy farmer, and has no own sons. He is much attached to these foster-sons, and proud of them, and takes great satisfaction in what he is doing for them.

4

- C. C——, now 18 years of age, came West in 1860, and was indentured to Mr. J—— B——/of G——. The agent visited her in June. Mr. B——is a banker, and wealthy. There is a female college at G——, which C——has been attending for several years and she has acquired a superior education. She is also an accomplished housekeeper. Mr. B—— says she can have a home in his family as long as she chooses to stay, and she can complete her collegiate course if she desires to.
- M. K——17, came West in 1859, and was indentured to Mr. S——McK——of S——. The agent visited her in June. She was only six years old when she came West, and scarcely remembers her own parents, and is as much attached to her foster parents as though they were her own kin. She attends school constantly, and is a fine scholar. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an excellent and promising young lady, and has an excellent home.
- E. R—— 16, and F. R—— 12, came West in 1865, and were indentured to Mr. A. G—— of L——. The agent visited them in March, found them in a good home, and giving entire satisfaction. Mr. G—— says he is proud of them, and it is his purpose to give them each eighty acres of land when they become of age. They attend school, church and Sunday School regularly.
- J. S—— 14, and J. S—— 11, came West in 1868, and were indentured to Mr. A—— J. W—— of G——. The agent visited them in January. Mr. W—— has recently taken an Asylum girl, E—— B——. He is a wealthy farmer, and as he has no own children, he purposes to do well by these foster-children. They are giving entire satisfaction, and Mr. W—— has a high opinion of our Asylum children.
- T. C—, 20, came West in 1864, and was indentured to Mr. C. W. A— of F—, who died several years ago, since which Thomas has lived with a son of Mr. A—, and is now a clerk in his store. Mr. A— says he is the smartest salesman in the county, and a young man of much promise.
- T. D—— 18, came West in 1866, and was indentured to Mr W. A. L—— of I——. The agent visited him in March. He left Mr. L—— last summer, and worked out for wages, but spent all his earnings, and got into debt, and following the example of the

Prodigal Son, he returned to his employer, and is now entirely contented. Mr. L—— allows him to buy and sell pigs and calves on his own account, and has promised him a horse, saddle and bridle, in addition to the amount stipulated for in the indentures.

H. S—— 18, came West in 1867, and was indentured to Mr. H—— H—— of L——. He became uneasy last spring, and Mr. H—— gave him money with which he paid his passage to St. Louis, where he found employment on a steamboat, but in less than a week he became home sick, and returned to his employer, Mr. H———, and he now says he is entirely cured of his desire to leave his home.

F. F——, 15, came West in 1868, and was indentured to Mr. C. B. M—— of S——. The agent visited him in May. Mr. M. says F. is remarkably truthful, and would sooner cut off his right hand than tell a lie. He is also obedient and industrious, and very much beloved by employer's family. He attends school, church and Sunday School, regularly. Has a good home and is entirely satisfied.

J. C----, 18, came West in 1868, and was indentured to Mr. J. B— of P—. The agent visited him in May. Found him living with Mr. W. R— of P——, where he has hired out for nine months, for \$150, with the privilege of remaining through the winter, and attending school. His employer, Mr. B—— consented to his leaving, but wanted him to remain, and offered him wages.

H. M-----, 17, came West in 1868, and was indentured to Mr. J. M----- of D----. The agent visited him in May. He says he could get \$18 per month elsewhere, but thinks best to remain with his employer, who is a wealthy farmer, and has promised him a team of horses as additional compensation at the end of his term. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and attends church and Sunday School, regularly. He has attended school every winter, and is a good scholar.

L. S-----, 16, March Company, 1864, indentured to Mr. S-----, of A-----. Several letters were read from neighbors representing that she was misused. Feb. 15th, 1871. Agent visited her. Mr. S----- is a prominent member of the M. E. Church. L----- burst into tears when she met the agent, but she would not make any complaint. She is an unusually interesting girl, a fine scholar and singer, and is beloved by every one. Mrs. S------ has a babe a

week old, and most of the house work of a large family seems to fall upon L----. She is not attending school, but has done so until this summer. Mr. S----- seems to have a high regard for her, and said he treated her just as he would if she were his own daughter. There seems to be some ground for complaint, and the ease needs further attention.

C. H. Y----- 12, June Company, 1871, was indentured to Mr. F----- of P-----, merchant, July 20th. Mr. F----- finding that C---- was inclined to associate with the town boys too much, and thinking it would be better to place him in the country, on a farm, returned him to the agent, who replaced him with Mr. S---, a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. F---- have never had children, and perhaps have not the requisite patience and taet to undertake the task of training such a boy.

J. G—, 17, December Company, 1870, was indentured to Mr. W—of F—. July 31st, 1871, Mr. W— wrote as follows: "J. ran away from me two weeks after he was indentured, and I brought him back, and now he has left me again. He has been very saucy and disobedient. He is now at F—, strolling around the streets. He is a bad boy, and I want you to release me from him, for I can do nothing with him." The agent found J. running at large, and brought him to the agency.

B. D—, 17, eame West in 1869, and was indentured to H— of I—, from which place she was removed and replaced with Dr. E. D—, of B—. The agent visited her in May, and found her giving entire satisfaction, and perfectly contented. though she was discontented and troublesome in her first home. She proves to be a very good girl, is a good housekeeper, and quite prepossessing in appearance. Her former employer and his lady, are excellent people, but had not tact to manage children. They took a boy who also had to be removed.

E. F. R—, 16, came West in 1869, and was indentured to Mr. D. W—, of I—. The agent visited him in May. He has an excellent home, is doing well, and is perfectly contented. He attends school, and is making good progress; also attends church and Sunday School regularly. Employer has given him a colt, which he is to raise and train, and have for his own when his term expires. His mother in New York, thinks of coming West to live.

- S. J. T—, 9, came West in 1870, and was indentured to Mr. J. M. P—, of H—. The agent visited him in May, and found him doing exceedingly well. He is an intelligent, active, interesting little fellow, happy as need be, and greatly beloved by his foster parents.
- E. S—, 15, came West in 1868, and was indentured to Mr. H. H—, of P—. The agent visited her at Mr. H—'s request, who had become anxious lest she might be injured by improper associations formed in the neighborhood. It was decided that she should be removed, and she was subsequently replaced at a considerable distance away, where she is now doing well.
- H. L—, 10, came West in 1868, and was indentured to Mr. G. G—, of F—. The agent visited him in January, found him in school, and two other Asylum children, at the same school. The teacher said they were the best behaved and brightest pupils in his school. He was satisfied with his home, and Mr. G—— is well pleased with him.
- C. B—, 8, came West in 1870, and was indentured to Mr. J. M—, of C—. The agent visited him in February. Mr. M—says he is mischievous, but active and intelligent, and has improved very much. He seems very contented and happy. Found him in school. Mr. M——has another Asylum boy, Thomas T—, 12, who is also doing well, and as he has no own children, and is a wealthy man, and much attached to these boys, he is likely to do well by them.

Many of the former wards of the agency, now adults, have been visited, but the limits of this report will not admit a detailed account of them. These visits have been among my pleasantest experiences, and have served more than aught else to encourage me amid the perplexing incidents of this work. To see so many now prosperous and respected members of society, hear them tell their childhood history, and see their manifestations of gratitude for their preservation from a wretched life, has been to me convincing evidence of the high relative value of such an agency as this, among the instrumentalities employed for ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate.

Respectfully,

1

E. WRIGHT,
Western Agent.

TABLE 1.—COMMITMENTS.

These embrace all Admissions into the Institution, whether under Commitments from the Magistrates, Surrenders by Parents, or otherwise.

						1	RE	CA:	PI	נטז	LA'	ric	N.									
FIR SECO THI FOU	OND RD		ITM " " "	ΕN	TS	•	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •		• • •	•	• • •		• • •		• • •	. 1	13,7 1,9 2	
	То	TAL,				· - ·	•		•		• •			· • •			••	•		1	5,9	08
		ля:Э тоТ	623	1050	727	905	741	781	863	863	800	957	1,160	888	812	853	922	854	856	714	572	15,908
RTH	sĮŧ	$^{ m to}{ m T}$:	_	9	က	:	:	:	~	4	12	46	21	9	14	15	10	21	19	24	204
FOURTH ENTS.	COLORED.	됸	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
AND	COLC	M.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	•	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	-
THIRD	WHITE.	<u>F</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	4	:		2	П	1	-	-	-	13
TH	WH	M.	:	_	9	က	:	:	:	1~	4	11	42	16	9	12	14	6	30	17	23	191
NTS.	sla	toT	œ	84	95	111	124	104	136	52	43	97	188	123	95	105	137	156	131	124	88	1,968
ITMI	RED.	[드	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	4	1	7	:	_	23	_	:	:	1	П	-	14
COMMITMENTS	COLORED	M.	:	:	1	:	က	67	9	2	က	5	5	4	63	٦	C1	က	જ	<u>}</u> -	લ	50
ND C	WHITE.	[표	:	-	13	15	18	17	13	9	10	12	22	11	9	6	15	13	15	15	15	223
SECOND	WH	M.	8	83	$_{\rm S1}$	66	102	85	117	40	59	29	161	107	85	94	120	110	113	101	20	1,681
TS.	sls	$^{ m to} { m T}$	615	965	626	788	617	677	727	804	753	848	976	749	714	734	,022	218	674	571	460	13,736
MENTS	RED.	Fr.	:	i.O	9	6	7	က	9	10	6	က	12	9	∞	5	5	10	<u>.</u>	~	~	131
TIMI	COLOI	M.	10	30	19	20	20	19	23	24	59	28	19	6	18	14	6	17	14	17	12	351
NEW COMMIT	TE.	Ħ	12	156	128	154	102	154	163	144	132	141	149	134	121	126	129	135	111	108	62	2,361
NE	WHITE.	M.	593	774	473	605	494	501	535	626	583	929	746	009	292	$5^{\circ}_{\circ}9$	627	929	540	439	379	10,903
	YEARS.		1853	$1854 \dots$	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	$1862 \dots$	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	$1869\dots$	1870	1871	Totals,

Males, 13,177; Females, 2,731-Total, 15,908.

TABLE 2.—MANNER OF COMMITMENT.

		CLASS 1	S 1.			CLASS	S 2.		0	CLASS	65		0	CLASS	4.		O	CLASS	5.	_	CLA	CLASS	.9	
_	Sommit	Committed by a Magistrate	3 Magis	trate	By do.	By do., at the request of Parents or Friends.	reque. Friend	st of	By do	By do., at their own request.	eir ow		Surrendered to Commit- tee by Parentsor Friends	dered to	Como		durrent to th	ler'd t e Com	Surrender'd themselves to the Committee.		Received from other Institutions	ved f	rom ions.	•
ХЕ	WHITE.	TE.	COLORED	RED.	WH	WHITE.	COLORED	RED.	WHITE.		COLORED	ED.	WHITE.	ĺ	COLORED.	ED.	WHITE.	-	COLORED.	1	WHITE.		cor, p.	SIV
	M.	E4	M.	Ħ	M.	ř	M.	Ħ	M.	ĮΨ,	M.	F.	M.	Ĕ	M.	[남	M.	Fi	M.		M. F	M.	표:	roT
1853	435	6	6	:	65	-	:	:	28	1	:	:	29	:	1	:	9	-	 :	· .	· ·	:	:	623
1854	299	107	21	2	101	29	4	2	19	က	ro	:	09	15	:	7	9	7	:		5	-	:	1,050
1855	386	92	10	7	88	27	9	က	34	∞	7	:	43	12	-		_	_	· :				:	727
1856	409	98	12	5	130	33	4	5	54	12	က	:	88	97	_	7	22	∞	:		4	-	:	905
1857	364	59	15	_	104	53	5	7	48	11	က	:	80	21	:	:	:	:	:	-	•	<u>:</u>	:	741
1858	809	140	20	2	09	21	:	_	11	<u></u>	-	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	•	_	-	:	781
1859	394	114	13	2	184	32	6	ಣ	36	13	က	:	38	17	_	_	:	:	ო	•		: -	:	863
1860	420	104		က	180	33	11	6	32	õ	:	,	39	∞	2	57	5	:	:	•	•		:	863
1861	270	89	7	2	268	48	16	6	11	က	-	:	89	50	4	-	က	:	:		<u> </u>	:	:	830
1862	275	63	13	-	403	29	18	27	31	7	_	:	53	10	:	,i	က	က			4	:	:	957
1863	313	40	2	:	490	95	9	10	21	10	œ	:	123	30	ಣ	5	:	:	· :		- 2	: -	:	1,160
1864	162	25	গ	:	279	44	ç	C1	ÇĮ	_	7	:	284	64	.0	9	<u></u>	:1	:	:		:	:	888
1865	173	25	9	က	569	36	∞	က	က	7	:	:	203	64	9	4	က	:	:		4	<u>:</u>	:	812
1866	808	53	9	4	282	49	9	_	∞	7	:	:	188	63	က	_	4	_	:	-	•	<u>:</u>	:	853
1867	141	19	:	:	414	62	9	ō	4	,I	:	:	193	61	4	:	က	_	:	-	6 1	_	:	922
1868	90	12	က	_	257	50	က	က	6	:	:	:	315	87	14	9	:	:	:	_	<u>.</u>		:	854
1869	39	4	c ≀	:	586	35	က	က	16	-	_	:	359	84	6	<u></u>	:	:	:		<u>ო</u>	<u>ლ</u>	:	856
1870	15	4		:	187	333	t-	7	o	2	:	:	343	98	18	4	,-	:	:	•		· ·		714
1871	18	5	2	:	161	19	4	сı ==	ĩ	ςı	:	:	275	48	~	9	:	C1	:	:		: :	:	575
Tot'la 5.287	287	866	8	28	4.209	742	121	63	388	93	29	-	2.798	716	62	45	55	21	4	:	51 1	15 4	-	15,908

В 1st Class, 6,473; 2р Class, 5,135; 3р Сlass, 511; 4тн Сlass, 3,638; 5ти Сlass, 80; 6тн Class, 71—Тотаг, 15,908.

TABLE 3.—AGES WHEN COMMITTED.

	2.1 ATO	L	1623 1,050 727 727 902 902 741 781 863 863 888 888 888 853 922 922 922 853 924 714 714 714	15,908
	ė I	.	: :30 :81-0 :081-0 4 E4	===
RS.	CCLORED	<u>-: </u>		33
14 Years.	. 1	 		8
14	WHITE.	E4	1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 447
		 	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	2125
z.	COLORED,	드		29
YEARS.	COL	×	011-01010004040H0H444H	09
13 Y	WHITE.	됴	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	208
1	W.H	M	85 1112 102 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103	1932 298
	RED.	<u> </u>	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	23
YEAES.	COLORED	¥.	014000400000400H-0010	11
		E4	58252666732666732666732666732667326732673267	- 6
12	WHITE.	× 1	1110 1859 179 179 179 179 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170	2029 292
	ED	료		16
RS.	COLORED	<u> </u>		29
YEARS.	1	댪	23 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	293
11	WHITE.	M.	110 104 104 104 104 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105	1808
		_	.2 .1131 . 4-2 211	
ss.	COLORED	F4		1 19
YEARS.		×		0 44
10]	WHITE.	<u>F</u>	12 12 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	1845 300
	[A	×	944119999888888888888888888888888888888	
	RED	드	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	10
YEARS.	COLORED	×.	-01 : 01 02 :04-0-	40
	WHITE.	F	28	300
6	WH	Ж.	51 440 440 440 440 386 573 573 573 574 655 778 677 678 679 679 679 679 679 679 679 679	1250
H.	RED	[표	:::':::::::	15
NDE	COLO	X		50
n u	WHITE. COLO	댪.	1289 159 159 159 159 159 159 159 159 159 15	
8 AND UNDER.	WHII	 	64 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77	1810
	Y EARS.		853 854 855 856 856 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 865 865 865 865 865 867 867	Toltas 1810 627

8 Years and Under, 2502; 9 Years, 1600; 10 Years, 2208; 11 Years, 2176; 12 Years, 2420; 13 Years, 2319; 14 Years, 2683-Total, 15,908

TABLE 4.—HABITS WHEN COMMITTED.

	TALS.	oT	1,050	905	44.	863	F63	200	1,160	888	812	853	77.5	8.00	714	57.9		15,908
X, SES.	RED.	E4	::	::	: :	: :	:	:	: :	:	:	:	:	:	: :	:	:	:
Temporary, as Witnesses	COLORED	M.	::	::	:	::	:	:	: :	:	:	:	:	:	: :	:	:	:
WIT	TE.	压	::	:-	:	: -	:	:	: :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	63
Tı	WHITE.	M.	::	- 4	c1 -	:	:	:	: :	-	:	:		:		:	:	∞
NT.	RED.	1	: .	::	:	: :	c>	x c	থ ক		er.	c>	ਰਾ ਹ	. I-	ي .	٠	.	23
DISOREDIENT AND TRUANT.	WHITE. COLORED.	M.	::	: :		٠:	œ	<u></u>	20	25	တ	œ:	ت ا		<u> </u>	15	-	113
son D T	FE.	压	: :	٦:	:	: 🔝	Ξ	æ 6	2,5	₩.	33	8	3 5	7 5	7		6	1
D AN	WH	N.	100	<u> </u>		45	165	133	460	378	340	356	943	9 5	37.0	300	3	1403 479
	RED.	5	::	: :	:	: :	:	:	:	٠:	:	:	:	:	:	:	•	-
Beggars.	WHITE. COLORED.	M.	::	: :	_	: -	-	:	: :	: :	:	:	•	:	:	:		ee
3860	TE.	표	: :	88	888	7.5	36	25	ခွဲထ	ন	:	-	:	: -	-	:	:	252
	WH	N.	: 03	25	20	° 68	53	7,	2 2	-	:	:	- ,	-	:	: _	:	169
	RED.	=	: 61	: ♥	0	N -	Ť	:	: :	. m	_	:	:	:	:	:	.	21
D.	WHITE. COLORED.	M.	:31	es 10	നാ	° ≘	4	:	: •	• 😴	31	:	:	:	:	:		15
Вар.	TE.	[24		22.52				:		: =		Ç1	:	:	:	:	:	241
	W	×	108 108	96 165	288	82	73	•	:	77.	44	13	:		: -		1	1080 241
	RED.	E.] :-	C1 F5	_	: :	:	: '	—		61	_	: '		-	:	:	4
VAGRANT.	WHITE. COLORED.	M.	9	<u> </u>	σ e	~ 1~	4	m·	40	. cs	7	:	- 1	_	:	:	:	25
\AG1	TK.	124	0.6													٦,	7	285
	MM	×	479 392	145	88	3 =	166	æ	153	45	52	53	38	40	D 4	41		2313
	RED.	£	:-	31	:	: -	-	:	: 0	1	6	C ?	:	:		:	:	=
PILFERING	COLORED.	Ä	1-0	ଚ୍ଚା ଫ	. 67	m (c	ဗ	31	N 4	- 67	1 61	C 3	_	:	٠,	٠,	m	58
LFE	1	5	23	2 2	1-	<u>=</u> ∞		0	0 0	- ==	9	2	6	4.	٠,	۰ د	~	183
Ę.	WHITE.	Z.	102	177	159	2 2	Ξ	106	979	9	7.5	8	120	æ:	200	7	5	2206 183
E.	KED.	<u>ن</u>	:-	64.5	1 :		- 1-	-	es 4	7 -	• 6	-	•	:	N :	(~	3.5
Unfortunate.		Ä.) : º	20 6		ю r.	-10	. 6.	<u>ۍ</u> د	o 4			CI	₹ .	₹ ;	7	2	106
FORT	WIITE. COLO	E	: 6	53	47	202	: ::	92	74	5 6			99	96	4.	72	4	1150
Uni	WIII	M.	15.6	23		2:			136	130	32	103	159	165	185	17.3	<u> </u>	26 00 1150 106
	YEARS.		353.	835	857	(858	980	861	862	863	001	866	867	868		870	871	Totals,

Unpointunate, 3,888; Pilferning, 2,458; Vagrant, 2,696; Bad, 1,383; Beggars, 425; Disgredient and Truant, 5,048; Temporary Witnesses, 10-Total, 15,908.

TABLE 5.—EDUCATION PREVIOUS TO COMMITMENT.

No. 1	No. 1.—Could Read, and Cipher.	Could Kead, and Cipher.	Write,	No. 2	2.—Could Read Write.	d Kead ite.	and	No. 3	.—Coul	No. 3.—Could Read only.	only.	No. 4	No. 4.—Could not Read	ld not l	Read.	
WI	WHITE.	COLC	CORED.	WHITE.	TE.	COLORED.	RED.	WH	WHITE.	COLORED	RED.	WHITE.	TE.	COLO	COLORED.	Totals.
M.	Fi	M.	F.	M.	14	M.	Ξ.	M.	된	M.	Ή	M.	Н	M.	Fi.	
16	CZ	:	:	65	2	:	:	176	2	4	:	345	5	9	:	623
10		:	:	147	25	က	1	220	42	6	67	481	87	18	2	1,050
99	17	- 27	:	36	12	_	:	150	38	9	2	315	75	10	4	727
160	_	:	:	53	6	27	-	130	45	9	2	364	95	12	9	905
167	_	က	:	21	10	_	:	120	32	61	-	288	99	17	_	741
166		2	7	25	6	က		113	25	-	:	283	91	11	_	781
186	31	4	-	44	14	9	:	118	27	က	_	304	104	17	4	863
110	14	2	31	81	14	67	1	148	56	က	2	334	96	19	6	863
72	9	_	:	99	18	5	:	173	37	9	63	305	81	23	œ	800
176	10	က	-	55	10	_	:	268	39	1 ~	က	267	92	22	:	296
350	_	∞	2	53	∞	_	1	286	53	∞	က	284	69	~	က	1,160
242		-	က	41	6	Ç1	:	211	47	4	_	240	51	4	C 1	888
251	45	ಣ	373	40	1~	က	2	156	35	9	ÇĮ	509	39	∞	က	812
280		4	C1	52	13	က	1	147	45	5	1	216	45	ಣ	7	853
298		2	2	25	63	:	-	218	41	5	_	220	54	4	_	925
258	64	6	1~	13	က	:	:	201	31	ņ	က	195	51	9	:	854
298		9	2	3	6	_	:	178	34	ည	က	135	46	4	7	856
204		11	က	48	1-	_	:	149	33	r-	7	157	84	ŗ.	ಾ	714
191	59	∞	Ç1	48	1-	:	က	152	56	4	က	85	13	-	:	572
Totals 3 494	530	62	or or	950	100	100	7	9 914	GEO.	00	1 6	10.4	100	100	15	15 000

No. (1,) 4,143; No. (2,) 1,192; No. (3,) 4,101; No. (4,) 6,472—Total, 15,508.

TABLE 6.—WHETHER PARENTS ARE LIVING.

YEARS.	Both Parents Living.	Father only Living.	Mother only Living.	Both Parents Dead.	Unknown.	TOTAL.
1853	230	122	164	106	1	623
1854	323	210	238	185	94	1,050
$1855\ldots\ldots$	275	114	195	129	14	727
1856	374	124	241	152	11	902
1857	316	114	185	117	9	741
1858	342	114	213	103	9	781
1859	396	112	251	84	20	863
1860	373	125	256	90	19	863
1861	387	106	228	70	9	800
1862	449	141	264	96	7	957
1863	557	180	331	88	4	1,160
1864	424	121	272	66 -	4 5	888
1865	367	124	228	91	2	812
1866	378	118	231	123	3	853
1867	400	151	294	77	. ()	922
1868	368	151	256	79	/	854
1869	381	144	227	74	/	826
1870	320	136	205	51	2	714
1871	253	95	169	45	10	572
Totals,	6,913	2.502	4,448	1,826	219	15,908

TABLE 7.—HABITS OF PARENTS.

YEARS.	Both whose Parents were Temperate.	One or Both whose Parents were Intemperate.	Un known.	Total.
1853	. 236	331	56	623
1854		446	197	1050
1855	. 397	295	35	727
1856		396	34	902
1857		324	21	741
1858		307	34	781
1859		356	37	863
1860	. 545	277	41	863
1861		232	5	800
1862		254		957
1863	. 913	231	16	1,160
1864	. 722	152	14	888
1865		78	61	812
1866	. 667	124	62	853
1867		122		922
1868	. 739	97	18	854
1869	. 647	161	18	826
1870	. 588	110	16	714
1871	. 475	79.	18 -	572
Totals	. 10,853	*4,372	683	15,908

Totals.	326	299	402	568	433	479	586	599	809	782	686	788	702	744	829	779	7.94	697	485		12.020
Florida,	:	:	:		:	:			: :		673	,			_			•	: :	:	4
Texas.	:		:	:	_									:	:				: :		,-
California.	:	_	:	:	:	_	:	-	:				:	4	ಣ	_	C.S	cc	·		17
Wisconsin.	:	:	:	67	:	;	_	:							ಣ	,			. ,		10
Iowa.	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	:		-	:	:	:	,	-	· :	Ì	9
Michigan.	:	_	67	:	67	:	_	:	က	-	2		_	:	5	:	-		: :		10
.oidO	1	7	1		•	_	П	_	_	2	4	_	4	က	က	-	5	'n	, ,		36
.sionilII	-	:	ı.	:	:	67	:	_	:	4	:		:	:	က	:	cc	থ	. ,		7
Missouri.	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:		,	:	:	:	က	es.	,		10
Louisiana.	1	2	-	7	:	က	က	61	က	_	က	_	:	2	_	4	7		જ		40
Georgia.	:	:	:	-	:	:	_	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	က	_	:		1
South Carolina.	-	-	:	_	:	:	_	:	:	_	_	က	_	4	:	\$1	:	:	cs		18
V. Carolina.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	က	_	:	:	:	:	2	જ		œ
District of Co-	-	_	:	61	-	:	-	_	_	:	:	Ç1	:	:	CI	က	2 5	Ç.S	:		19
Delaware.	:	:	:	:	_	_	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	•	_	:		4
Maryland.	2	7	က	:	_	_	67	7	:	_	က	_	2	2	67	-	_	:	:		26
.sinigriV	1	_	:	_	27	ಣ	:	:	67	ಣ	က	4	4	9	4	_	ς₹	က	-		41
Thode Island.	:	_	_	:	:	4	_	2	က	c1	ಣ	,	67	2	:	ÇĮ	દર	:	:		26
Vermont.	:	:	_	67	:	:	_	_	_	က	:	_	:	:	,_	4	:	:	,		16
.erideqmeH .V	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	_	-	-	_	:	_	:	:	_	П	:		∞
Maine.	-	2	-	_	:	:	2	:	က	:	:	_	:	C1	:	63	_	г	,		18
Connecticut.	5	က	က	9	6	5	9	5	~	œ	16	9	~	~	ဘ	∞	10	ဗ	4		128
Massachusetts.	9	10	13	14	œ	11	9	10	œ	25	Ξ	1	~	Π	15	15	13	12	4		8
Pennsylvania.	11	16	6	10	4	16	12	œ	13	17	14	6	16	15	20	16	$\frac{1}{2}$	G	9		239
New Jersey.	13	20	9	22	Π	00	10	11	19	21	28	30	33	င္သ	15	31	25	22	25		378
New York.	281	505	360	505	393	422	537	554	543	694	268	714	620	999	743	989	839	553	433		10,724 378
Years,	1853	1854	1855	1857	1856	$1858'_{-}$	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871		Tot'ls,

Table 8 (Continued.)—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN—Foreign Countries.

Unknown.	25	27	4	7	1 100		, post	oc	62	,	:		2	-	-		•	: "	~1	240	
Total, Foreign	272 430	298	290	294	267	263	253	184	172	1	104	110	100	35	47	101	100	5 0	00	3,648	
Austria.	:		: :	:		:	:		•	-	C.	1	:	:	:		1	:-	~	5	
At Sea.	, ec	•	:	:	: 07	> 4	4	. 0	4	: 4	-	-	• 6	٦ ,-	4	: -	4	: 0	>	23	
South America	:	: -	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	: '	>	-	
West Indies.	61.0	1 -	4 67	>	:		4 6	10	4	:	:	:	:	:-	7	: 0	1	: '	-	17	
St. Helena.	:-	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	: "	٠, ،	9	6	
Australia.	:	:	:	:	: -	4	:	:	: 0	۷ ۳	4	:	: 0	ာ	:	: 0	Q 7		_	-	1
Italy.	7	0 3	# =	-	₩ -	1 1	- 0	0 0	7 6	o =	٦,	⊣ c	4	: 0	က	~ c	# (Ν.	4	35	3
Africa.	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	: "		:	:	:	:	:	:	0	G	1
Spain.	: -		.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	: -	٠,	-	:	:	:	:	0	1	5
Switzerland.	, ,	-	:	:	: "	-	:	77	:	: -	-	:	:	:	:	: '		:	2	0	9
Holland.	: '		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	: '	-	: '		:	:	:	c7	0	14	3
Sweden.	:	:	: -	-	:	:	:	:	: '	20 0	.71	:	:	:	:	:	:	က	0	o	0
Denmark.	:	:	:	:	67	:	_	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	: 1	-	:	-	la de	2
Norway.	:	24	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	: 1	_	:	:	:	:	_	:	:	0		#
Poland.	8	27		:	:	:	:	;	:	,	4	27		ಣ	r=4	:	:	 4	0	1	18
Russia.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	,—	:	:		:	p==4	 -(0	j.	4
Turkey.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	;	0	į,	-
Hungary.	:	_	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	prod	p-~4	1	صر
Germany.	37	44	45	37	37	38	48	41	35	37	33	27	30	5	32	25	31	88	31		651
France.		67	_	∞	က	4	က	m	87	4	Ó	2	ಣ	7	4	4	Ç1	cv	લ્ટ	1	20
Scotland.	10	x	10	5	4	10	14	12	∞		9	9	01	Ö	yeard	63	proof.	2			135
Ireland.	180	308	201	194	190	172	145	132	22	₩ 1	48	26	28	28	80	8	4	- Process	1 -	- 1	
England.	29	40	26	34	43	28	34	46	37	32	42	20	26	32	21	15	56	24	5		223
Canada, Nova Scotia, &c.	1	œ	9	1	grand grand	6	9	6	တ	9	63	o,	90	Ç	ත	9	4	1 10	o 00	,	152
Теляз.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856	1857	1858.	1869	1860	1861	1862	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866	1867	1868.	1869	1870	1871		Totals. 152 579 1,981

NATIVE BORN, 12,020; FOREIGN, 3,648; UNKNOWN, 240-TOTAL, 15,908.

TABLE 9.—DISCHARGES—INCLUDING INDENTURES, ESCAPES, AND DEATHS.

	87	ATOT	9521 9521 9521 9521 9521 9521 9521 9521	15 201
	rs.	тоТ		99
σů	RED.	[II		
DEATHS	COLORED	M.		4
DE	TE.	~	::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	۳
	WHITE.	Ä.		3
	·sr	тоТ	33 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 1	1
ED.	ED.	ĵ.	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	
ESCAPED.	COLORED	M.	::::-::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	ì
83		<u>r</u>	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	00
	WHITE.	M.	33 130 130 117 117 118 128 129 139 14 14 159 159 159 159 159 159 159 159 159 159	000
	.81	тоТ	100 211 221 193 193 193 127 222 223 223 223 223 223 223 223 223 2	9 450
RED.	RED.	균.	:	9
NTU	COLORED	×.	: 8 40 4 : 4 8 8 8 9 5 5 5 5 1 E 8 8 9 9	-
INDENTURED.		ĬŦ,	800 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
1	WHITE.	М.	97 220 220 152 152 176 170 170 170 180 180 188 88	9 460 097
Returned by the Committee to Magistrates; also, those transferred by Magistrates and the Committee to other institutions.	rs.	тоТ	2485.0.54481158 855.0.5448115	101
ne Co rates red b the the ier in	RED.	ĬZ,	::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	13
Returned by the Cote to Magistrates those transferred by gistrates and the mittee to other in tions.	COLORED.	¥.	:::::::::	24
irned o Ma e trai ates ee to	WHITE.	Ĺz.	:4481 100 100 11 120 100 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	4
Returne tee to I those tr gistrate mittee	WН	χ.	20 40 33 33 35 41 11 25 11 12 26 11 16 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	38.
by the Commitnits, Guardians friends.	vra.	тоТ	19 62 103 132 132 124 124 56 227 227 227 244 568 441 528 441 528 491 552 563 377	5 850
e Co Guar ds.	RED.	ᅜ	: :: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	43
by thents,	COLORED	M.	:: 17 :: 18 :: 10	9
Pare or I	pi l	ĮŦ,	118 20 33 35 44 45 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	050
Restored by the Commit- tee to Parents, Guardians or Friends.	WHITE	M.	19 44 44 76 95 95 95 139 47 174 174 174 174 434 450 450 415 415 415 415 415 415 415 415 415 415	4.764
1	*818*	тоТ	253 497 497 408 308 308 338 295 305 170 97 1112 1112 55 423 423 443 443 443 443 443 443 443 443	4 808
agistı ırdiaı s.	RED.	Ŀ,	:::=:========::	œ
d by Mag its, Guar Friends.	COLORED	M.	:04-1-6066644 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	37
red l		ĮŦ,	55 50 50 60 60 60 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	609
Restored by Magistrates, to Parents, Guardians, or Friends.	WHITE	Ж.	251 436 3336 3336 3336 255 255 271 271 271 173 173 100 100 50 50	Tot's 4 154
	.ea	Дку	1853 1855 1855 1855 1856 1850 1860 1861 1862 1865 1865 1865 1866 1865 1865 1865 1865	Tot's

BY MAGISTRATES, 4,808; BY COMMITTEE, 5,850; TRANSFERRED, 401; INDENTURED, 3,459; ESCAPES, 717; DEATHS, 66-TOTAL, 15,301. IN THE INSTITUTION, DECEMBER 31st, 1871, 607. GRAND TOTAL, 15,908.

DONORS FOR THE YEAR 1871.

Abeel, J. H.	\$25	Ely, A. L	\$25
Alsop, J. W	25	Engles, Frederick	4
Albinola G	25	Eno, A. R	50
Astor, W. B.	100	,	
Armstrong & Sons M.	100		
Armstrong & Sons, M	100	Faile, Thomas H	100
Auchincloss, John.	25	Field, Benj. H	25
Arata, Nicholas	ĩi	Frost, Samuel	20
Armer Reniemin	10	Fraser, Major & Co	25
Aymar, Benjamin	50	Ford, John R	. 25
Adriance Plett & Co	1	Fisk & Hatch	100
Adriance, Platt & Co	25	Friend, by Miss Collins	25
Raldwin Thomas	50	·	
Baldwin, Thomas		Coisonhainer Ir F W	250
Bentley, Arthur	5	Geisenhainer, Jr., F. W	
Baker, H.J.	100	Gilman, W.S	50
Bailey, Latimer	25	Gray, Geo. Griswold	100
Ball, Black & Co	50	Gray, John A. C	25
Barron, Thomas	25	G. C	5
Baldwin, M. G	25	Groth, Charles	4
Banks, J. L.	25	Gray, Horace	100
Buss, George	100		
Bishop, Mrs. J.	50	Hall, Valentine G	50
Bonnett, P. R	50	Haven, J. Woodward	40
Brewster, S	20	Halsted, Haines & Co	50
Brennan, Edward	48	Haisted, Miss M. E.	25
Bronson, Miss Mary	25		20
Bronson, Mrs. A	25	Hardenburgh, J. A	25
Brown, James	250	Hoadley, David	25
Brown, Stewart	200	Hay, Allan & Co.,	$\frac{25}{25}$
Bruen, A. M.	50	Hoe, Robert & Co.,	
Borden & Lovell	25	Holt, P. H.	25
Burns, Annie	4	Havermeyer, John C	25
Burkhalter, Charles	25	Haydock, Robert	10
Darkhaiter, Onaries	23	Holland, William	14
Calhoun, Robbins & Co.,	20	Holland, Joseph	6
Cauldwell, Ebenezer	100	Hellemonre, George	5
Clark, R. S.	25	Hughes, Daniel	6
Clark, H	50		
Cooper, Peter	150	I C In	50
Cochran, Thomas	25	I. S. Jr	25
Carter & Bros. Robert	25	Isham, Charles H	25 25
Colgate, C. C	100	Ivison, H	100
Collins, J. B Mrs	25	Irvin, Richard	
Corning, H. K.	50	Irvin, Alex. P	25
Cornell, J. B.		Johnston, J. Taylor	100
Crane, J. J.	25	Jones, I. Q	25
Crawford, Edward	5	Jesup, Morris K	50
Copcutt, John	10	Jeremiah, Thomas	25
Daly, Joseph F.	50	K. L. R	50
Dekham, H. C	25	Lee, Tweedy & Co	25
Dodge, W. E	. 200	Lena, Raupin	5
Dennistoun, William	25	Lane, George W	25
Day, Henry	. 25	Livingston, Robert J	50
Dunham, Samuel	. 5		25
Drummond Henry	10	Low, Harriman & Co	25 25
	0	Lane, Josiah	25 25
Eglaston Prog. & Co.	0.5	Lagrave, John I	
Egleston Bros. & Co	. 25	Lenox, James	500
Elsworth, Henry	. 25	Lord, D.	25
Ely, A. K.	. 50	Lord, Thos	25

McCormick, C. H	\$100	Schieffelin, Jas. L	\$50
McConder D. H.		Calde Calle Canada D	
McCnrdy, R. H	20	Schieffelin, Samuel B	25
Morse, Samuel F. B	20	Schieffelin, H. M.	25
Marsh, Samuel	20	Schell, & Co., Robert	25
Moreh James	25	Slade John	25
Marsh, James		Slade, John	
Martin, Wm. C	25	Sherman, Benjman B	25
Miller, D. S	25	Schuchardt, F	25
Mille Thiste	25	Schoals, F. P	20
Mills, Elisha		Schoals, F. I	
Merriam, B. W	25	Seymour & Co William N	20
M. A. II	10	Smith, James R	50
Mousian I M	25	Spencer, Mrs. C. L	200
Morrison, J. M.		Citation of the contract of the citation of th	
Magne, Victor	10	Stokes, James	100
Miller, Sarah	8	Steward, John	100
Munuor Honny	16	Storm, Thomas	20
Murray, Henry		Cooffeed D M	
Morgan, H. T	50	Spofford, P. N	50
Mortimer, Jr., John	25	Sturges, Jonathan	50
Macy, W H	25	Stewart, A. T	100
		Condan James	
Maghec, Thomas H	25	Suydam, James	100
9 .		S. R	50
NT 1. 0 G	5 0	Suckley, Rutsen	25
Naylor & Co	5 0	Sackiej, misson	20
Norrie, Adam	100		
Noble, William F	10	Townsend, & Montant	100
()-414 117111-			100
Oothout, William	25	Taylor, Moses	
Olyphant, R. M	25	Taber, Henry M	20
Outer, Letitia	5	Tatham, Benj	25
Outer, Delina	U	Thompson, David Mrs	20
Paton, William	100	Turner. Nathan	11
Daton Whomas		Tukcer, John C	25
Paton, Thomas	25	Tuckerman, Lucius	50
Pierson & Co.,	25	Tuokerman, Euclus	00
Phelps, I. N	50		
		Van Volkenburgh, P	50
Parker, Willard	25	Van Danasalaan Alamadan	
Potter, O. B	50	Van Renssalaer, Alexander	25
Proudfit, A. M	25	Van Ness	8
Dholng Mrg Ione C		Valentine, H	2
Phelps, Mrs Jane G	25	Vanalit Hanna	5
Post, W. B	100	Vought, Henry	
Piper, Ellen	4	Valentine, Julius	10
1 (/or, 2 non	•	Van Wick, Mrs. H. L	5
		The strong states and a district states	v
Richards, Guy	25	Wassett Carel	
Roosevelt, C. V. S	100	Wescott, Sarah	4
		White, Eli	10o
Ray, Robert	25	Willets, Samuel	100
Remsen, William	10	W-16 John D	_
R. S		Wolfe, John D	250
Db 3 7		White, Norman	25
Rhodes, J. H	20	Whiting, Augustus	20
Rhinelander, Wm C	100		20
Riker, John L	25	Walker, William	_
11ther, 9 on 12	20	Wheeler, J. W	25
		Whitlock, Jr., W	25
Sanford, Phebe	8	Wakeman, Burr	25
Channalan Manuanat		Wakeman, Dull	
Shoemaker, Margaret	20	Winthrop, E. L	25
Seamen, Robert	20		
Sampson, Joseph	200	Young, Henry	100
Campara, companion		a oung, mounty manners	- 00
Books "Teachers Library Books " " " Books &c. for Teachers Library School Books by,	y, iry,	y, K. L. R. H. K. Corning. G. P. Putman. R. N. Havens. Iveson & Co. L. H. Mace & C	0.
Wall Paper, "			ınce.





FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the "NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM," incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, the sum of _________dollars, for the purpose of said Corporation.